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Copyright, 189

GLIMPSES OF ALASKA

A COLLECTION OF VIEWS OF

THE INTERIOR OF ALASKA

AND THE

KLONDIKE DISTRICT.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY VEAZIE WILSON.

COMPILED BY MISS ESTHER LYONS.

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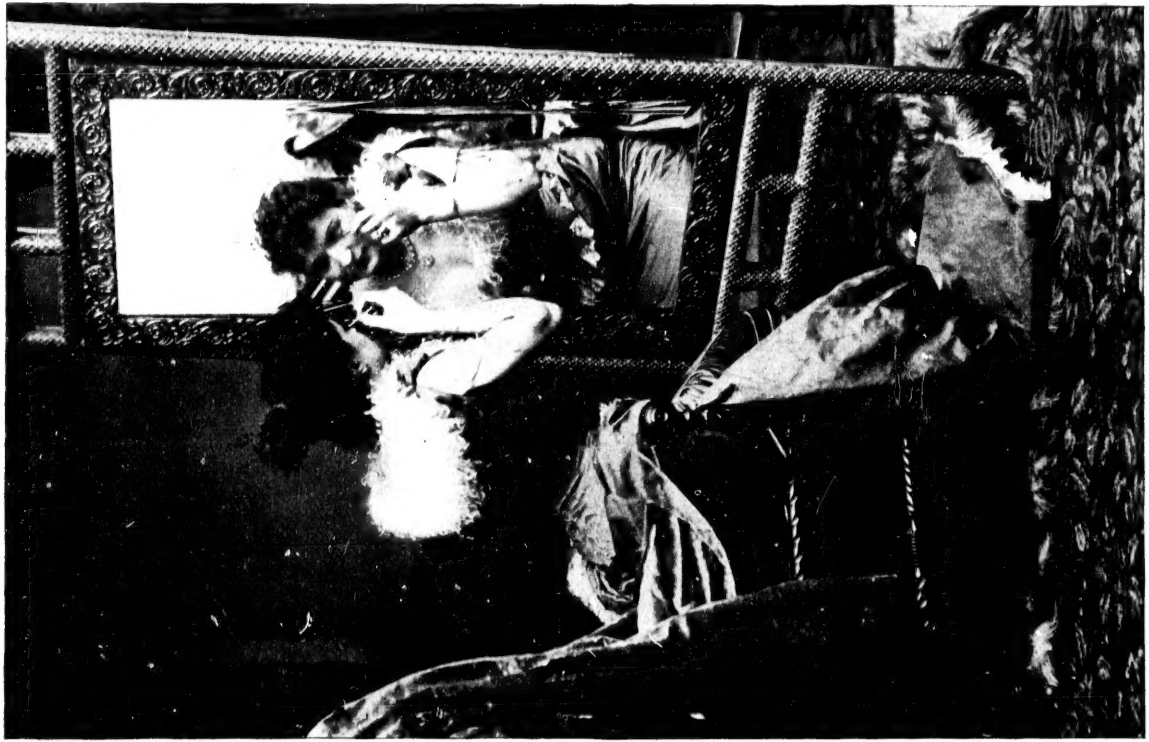

MISS ESTHER LYONS, the American Actress and one of the first white women

MISS ESTHER LYONS, the American Actress and one of the first white women

MR. VEAZIE WILSON, PROPHET AND EXPLORER OF ALASKA. All views in book are from actual photographs taken by him on his trip in 1894. These are the first and only views of the interior.

A GOOD HEAD. The head of this moose measures six feet between the tips of antlers. It was shot by Mr. Wilson in 1894.

JUNEAU FR
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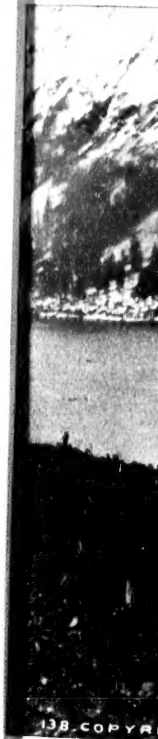
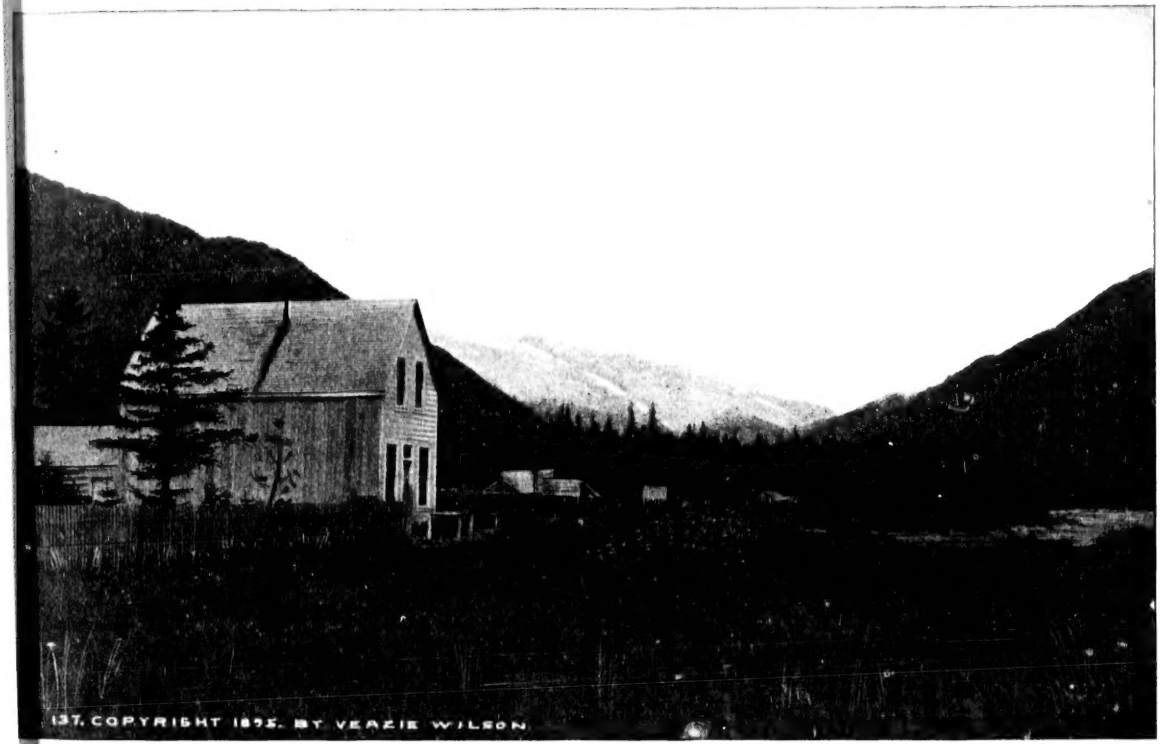
JUNEAU FROM THE DOCKS. Photographed May 19, 1894. The gateway and metropolis of the great Northwest. 899 miles from Seattle. Five days' journey. Scenery in vicinity varied and well worth seeing.


138.COPYR

TREADWELL MINE. Two miles from Juneau, on Douglas Island. Largest quartz mill in the world. Ore low grade, but free milling. Net profits for year 1894, $420,948.86.

HEA



HEALY AND WILSON'S STORE AT DYEA. Up Lynn Canal, one hundred miles from Juneau.

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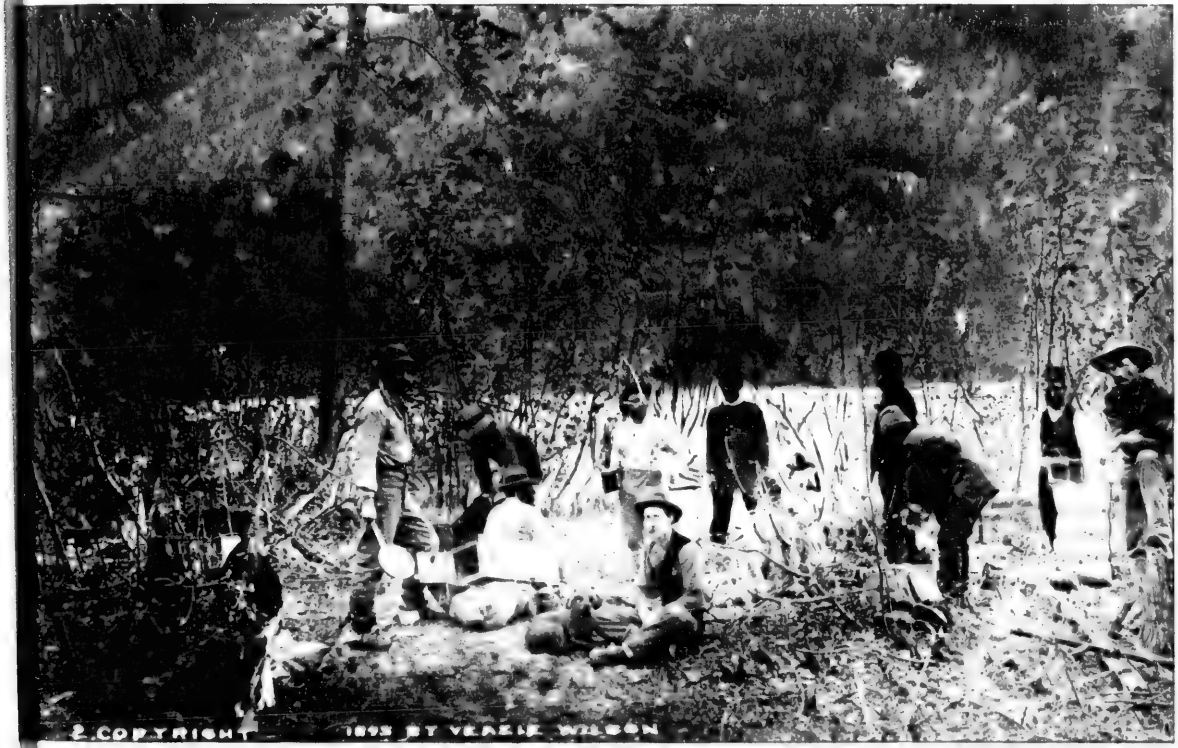
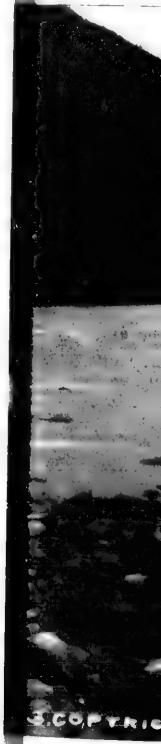
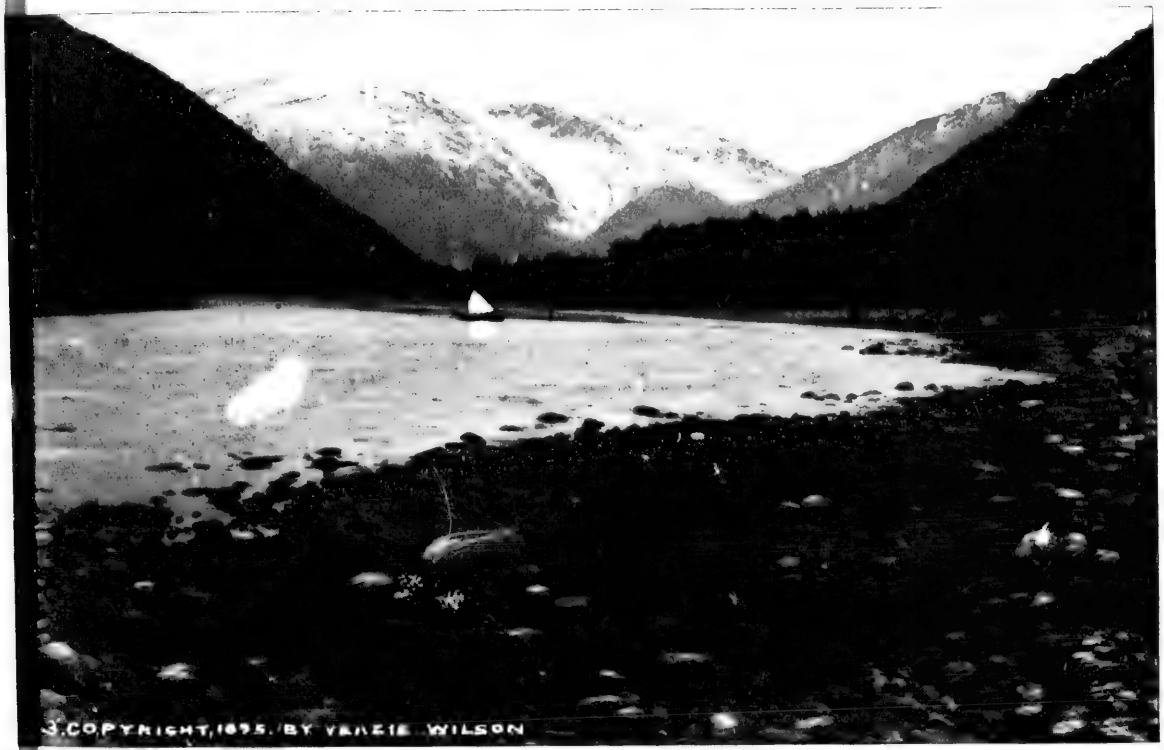
MR. WILSON, PARTY, AND PACKERS READY TO START FROM DYEA.

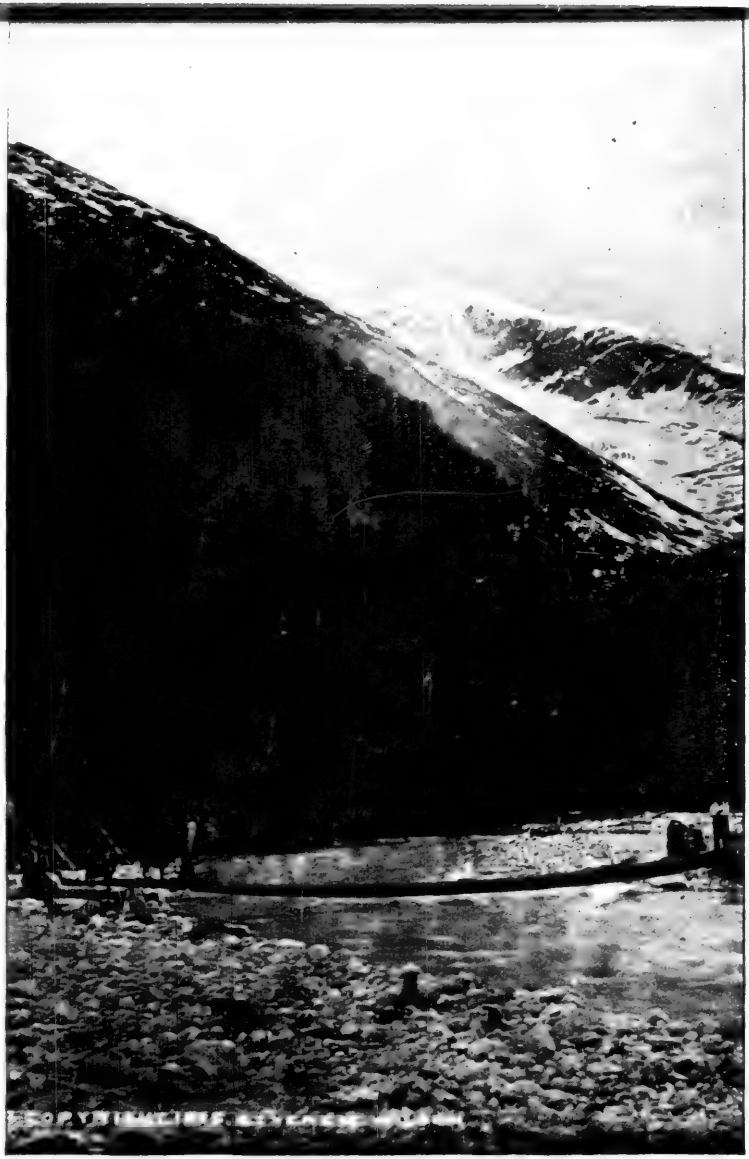


FIRST LUNCH OUT. Five miles from Dyea, at the mouth of Dyea Canyon.

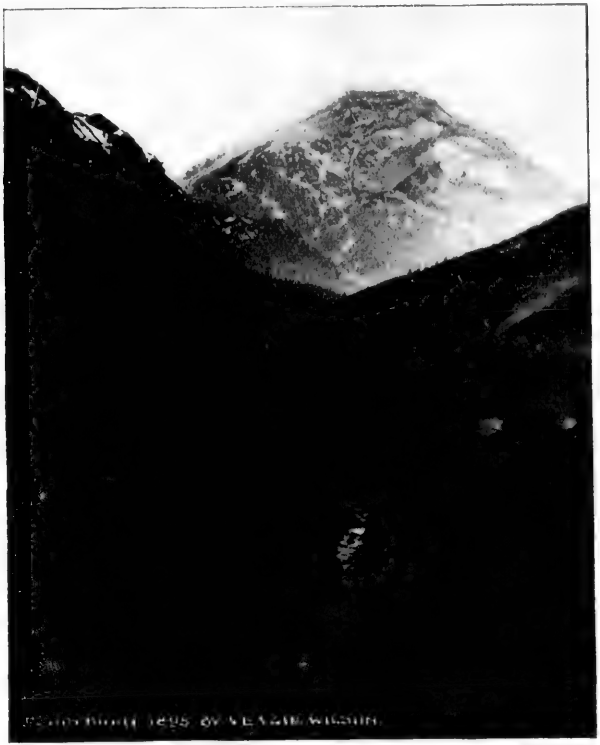




CANOEING UP DYEA RIVER.



CROSSING DYEA CANYON. Dyea Canyon is two miles long, fifty feet wide. A boat can not go through it.



DYEA RIVER CANYON. The camping place beyond the canyon is a strip of woods some three miles long, known as Pleasant Camp.

ENTRA
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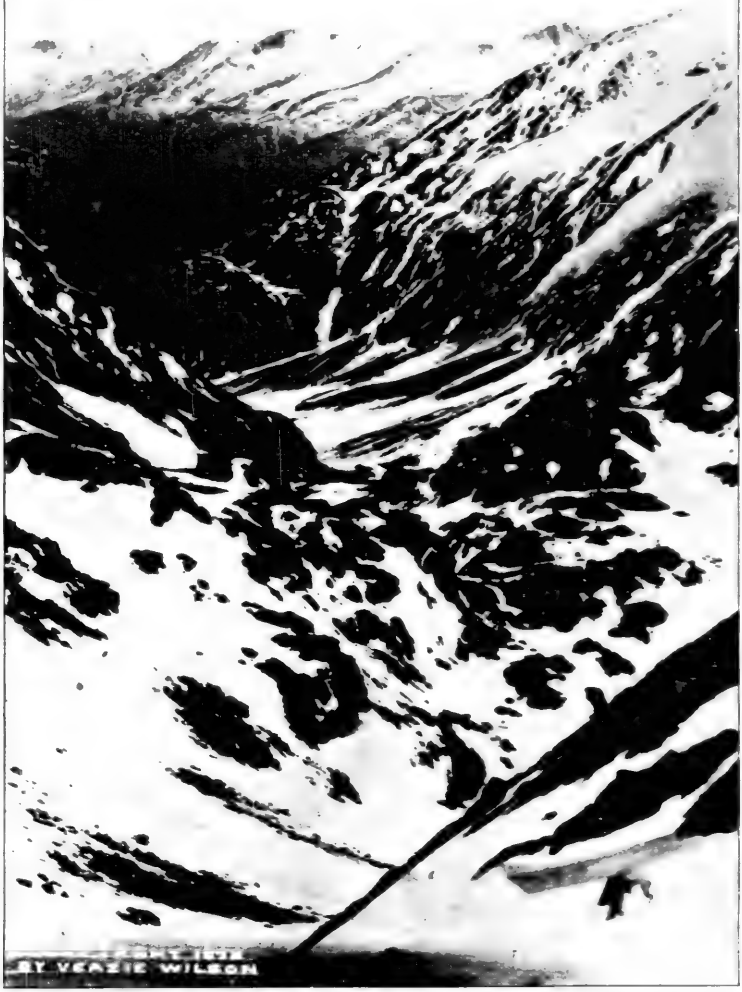
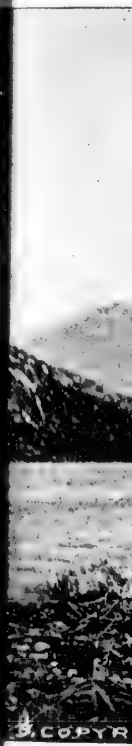
ENTRANCE TO CHILKOOT PASS OR STONE HOUSE. A strong man can cross the pass itself with one hundred pounds on his back in three hours. The average man had better not attempt it.



THE SUMMIT AT CHILKOOT. Thirteen miles from Dyea. The scene here is one of most complete desolation.



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CAMP LIFE AT LAKE LINDERMAN. Here a raft should be built with a deck of small poles a foot or more above the body to prevent the waves from wetting the outfit.

START OF RAFT ON LAKE LINDERMAN. This is the first navigable water running into the Yukon. The formation of the Lake Linderman country is granite.

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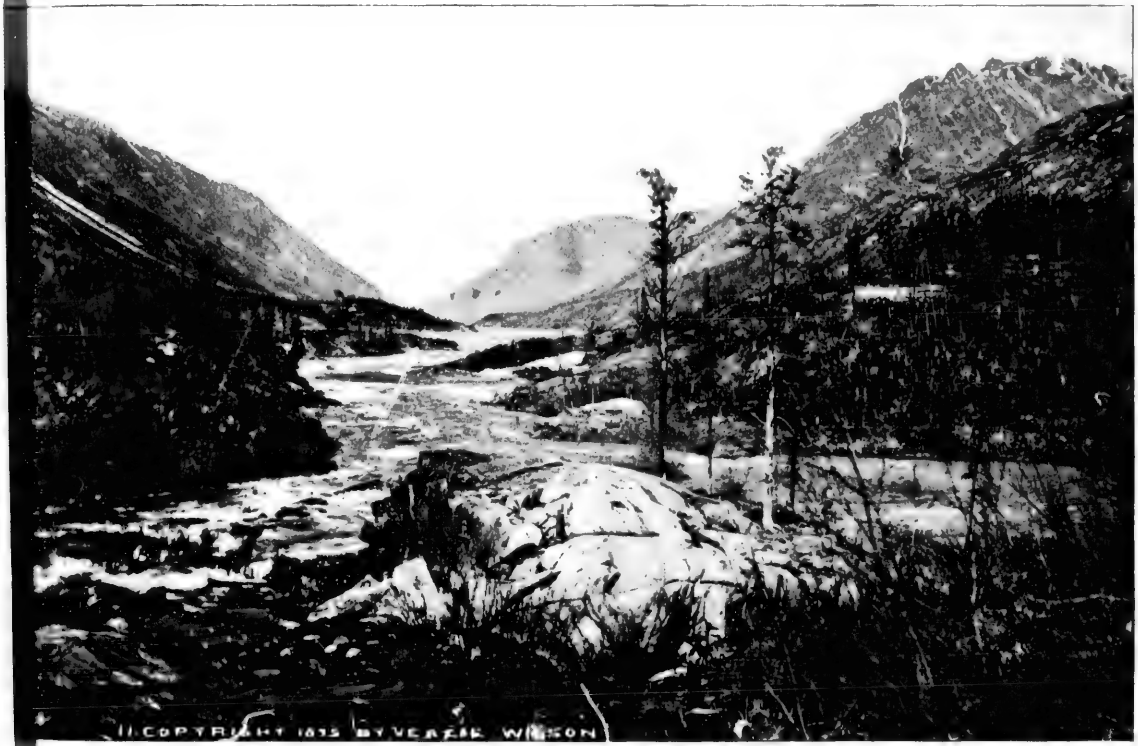
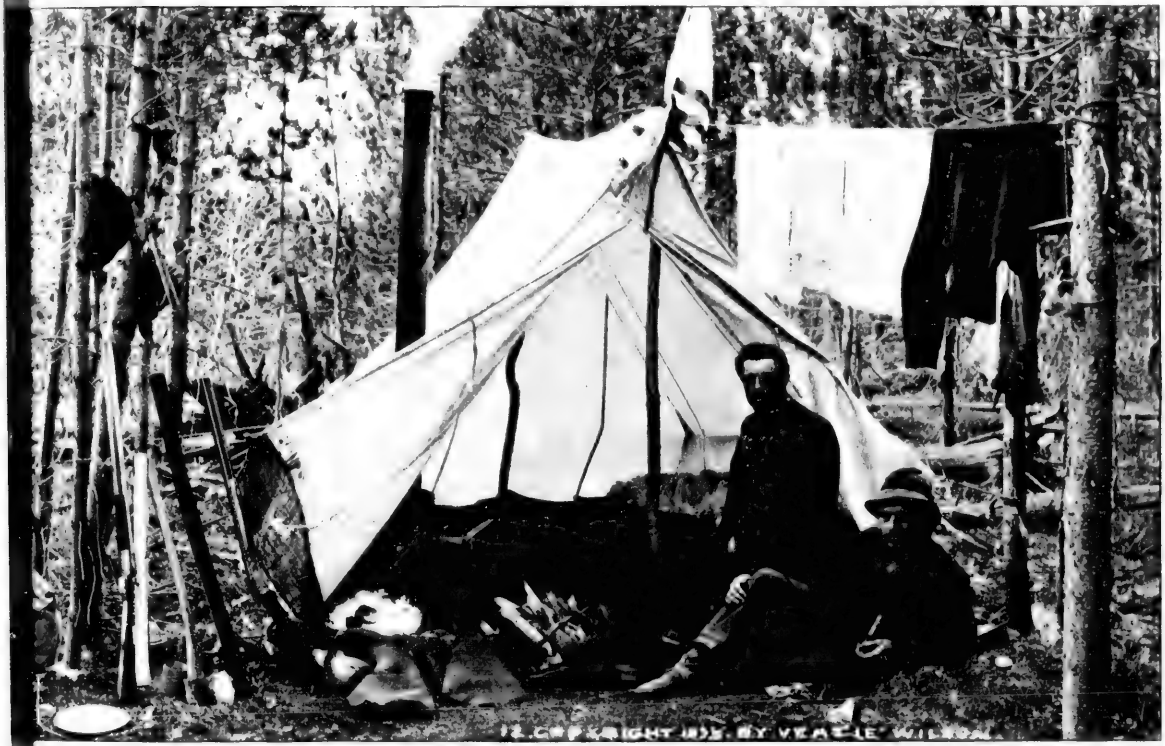
CAUGHT IN THE ICE ON LAKE LINDERMAN. Lake Linderman is six miles long and one mile wide. Opens up from May 15th to June 10th.

PORTAGE



PORTAGE AT THE HEAD OF LAKE BENNETT. For this half mile the boat has to be moved on rollers. There are always plenty of rollers to be found left by earlier travelers.



CAMP LIFE AT LAKE BENNETT WHILE BUILDING THE BOAT.

BUILDING THE BOAT.

PRIMITIVE SAW MILL. Head of Lake Bennett. The timber has to be packed from where it is sawed to navigable water.

AKE BENN
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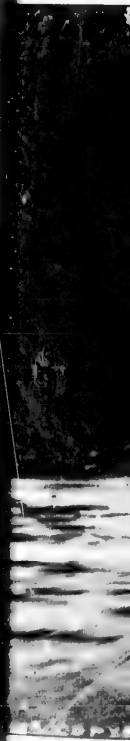
LAKE BENNETT. This view was photographed at midnight. Lake Bennett is 20 miles long; average breadth, one mile; extreme breadth, five miles. Strong winds are sure to be encountered. This lake forms a funnel for Chilkoot Pass.

WINDY

WINDY ARM. Two miles from Caribou Crossing, Windy Arm enters Tagish Lake. There are three islands at its mouth, while beyond are high mountains of limestone and marble.

WRECKED

WRECKED AT WINDY ARM. Few have ever crossed Windy Arm without having good cause to remember it. It is the most difficult and dangerous spot in the lake portion of the journey.



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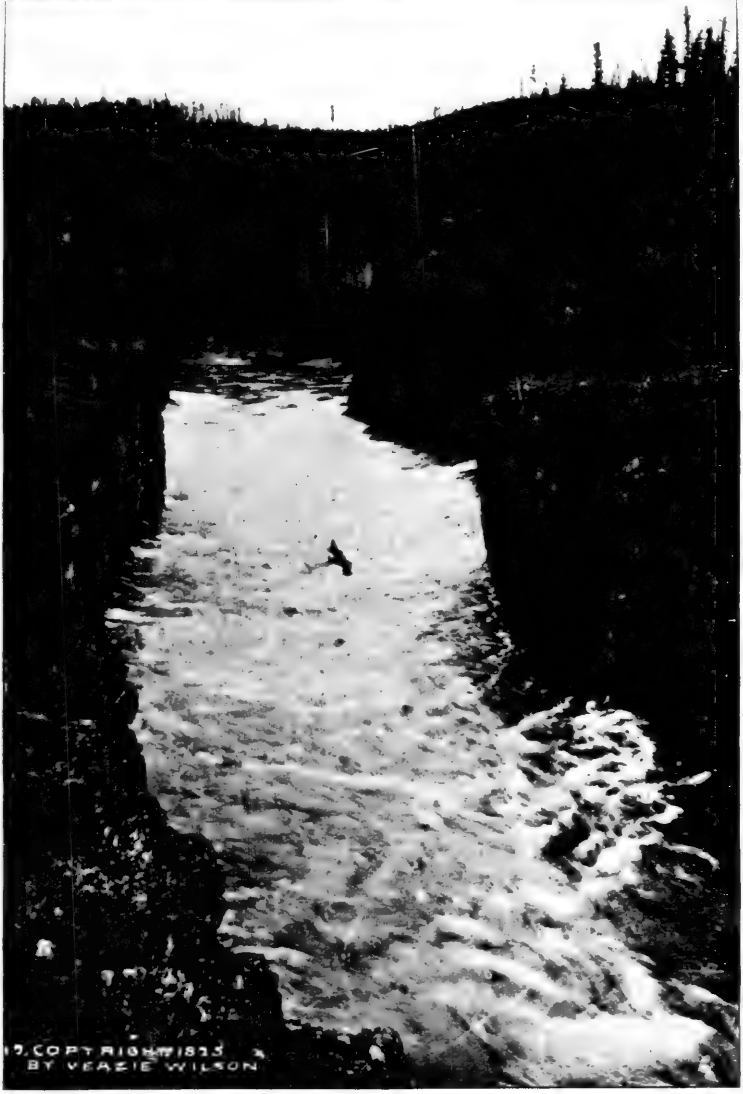
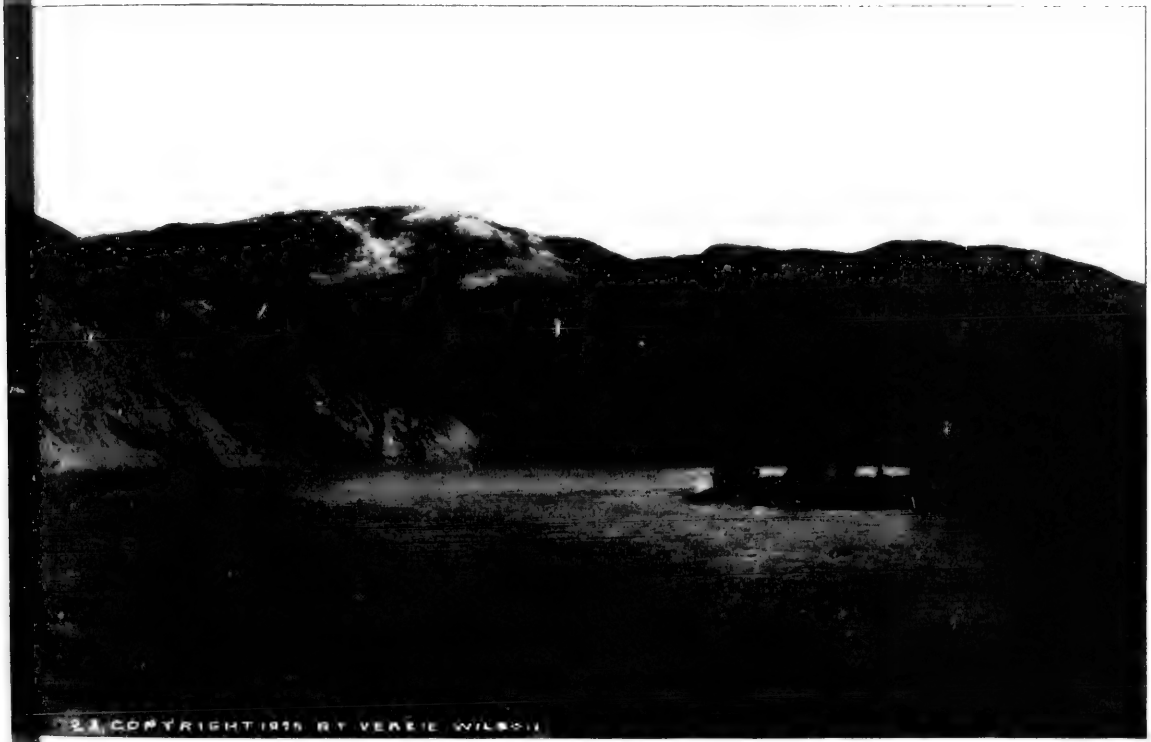
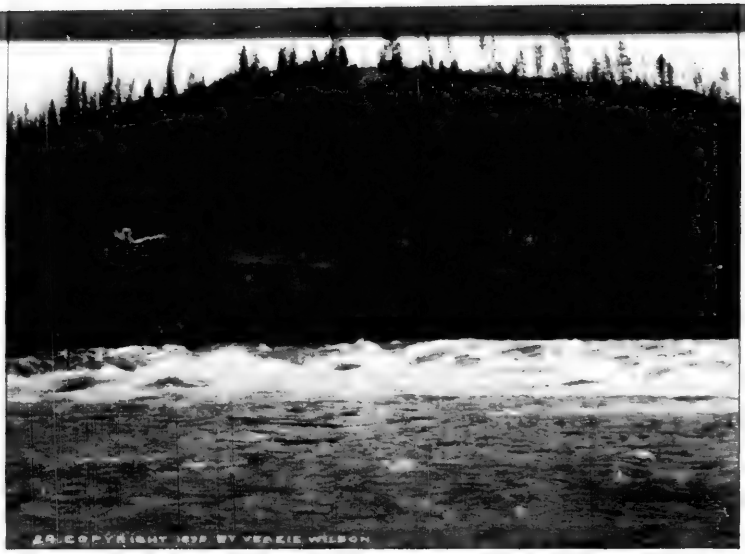
ENTRANCE TO GRAND CANYON. Canyon is five-eighths of a mile long, one hundred feet wide. Walls range in height from fifty to one hundred and twenty feet.



SHOOTING GRAND CANYON. This boat made three-quarters of a mile in two minutes and twenty seconds. Experience exciting and never to be forgotten.



HEAD OF WHITE HORSE RAPIDS. About two miles below the Grand or Miles Canyon. Here the country shows great evidence of the glacial period.

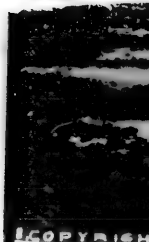


WHITE HORSE RAPIDS. Very dangerous; full of rapids and sunken boulders.

STICK GEORGE'S POST. (George McCormack.) Fifteen miles above Five Finger Rapids.

LOOKING I

LOOKING DOWN WHITE HORSE RAPIDS. Few have ever attempted to run the rapids, and four have been drowned. These three miles can never be made navigable for river steamers.



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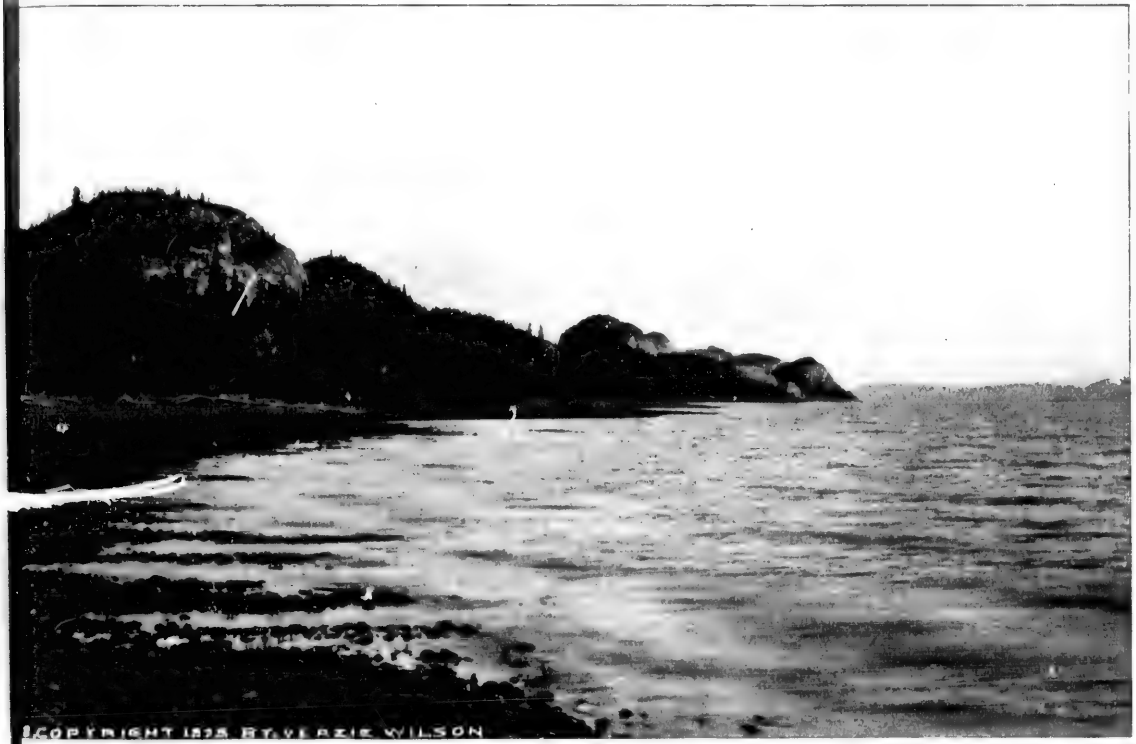
AKE LEBARG
Formation a



AKE LEBARGE. Thirty-one miles long; average breadth, five miles. Very rough; windiest of whole lake system. Formation about here marked and singular. Cut clay banks are common from here on to the Pelly River.

TRADING SC

TRADING SCENE WITH STICK INDIANS ON LAKE LEBARGE. The Sticks are the most stalwart of the Upper Yukon Indians. They claim to be "All same as Boston Man." They are good hunters.

FIVE FINGER RAPIDS. Rapid is short, but drop is considerable and would prove an obstruction to river steamers. The channel to the right is the one usually run. The country here is splendidly wooded.

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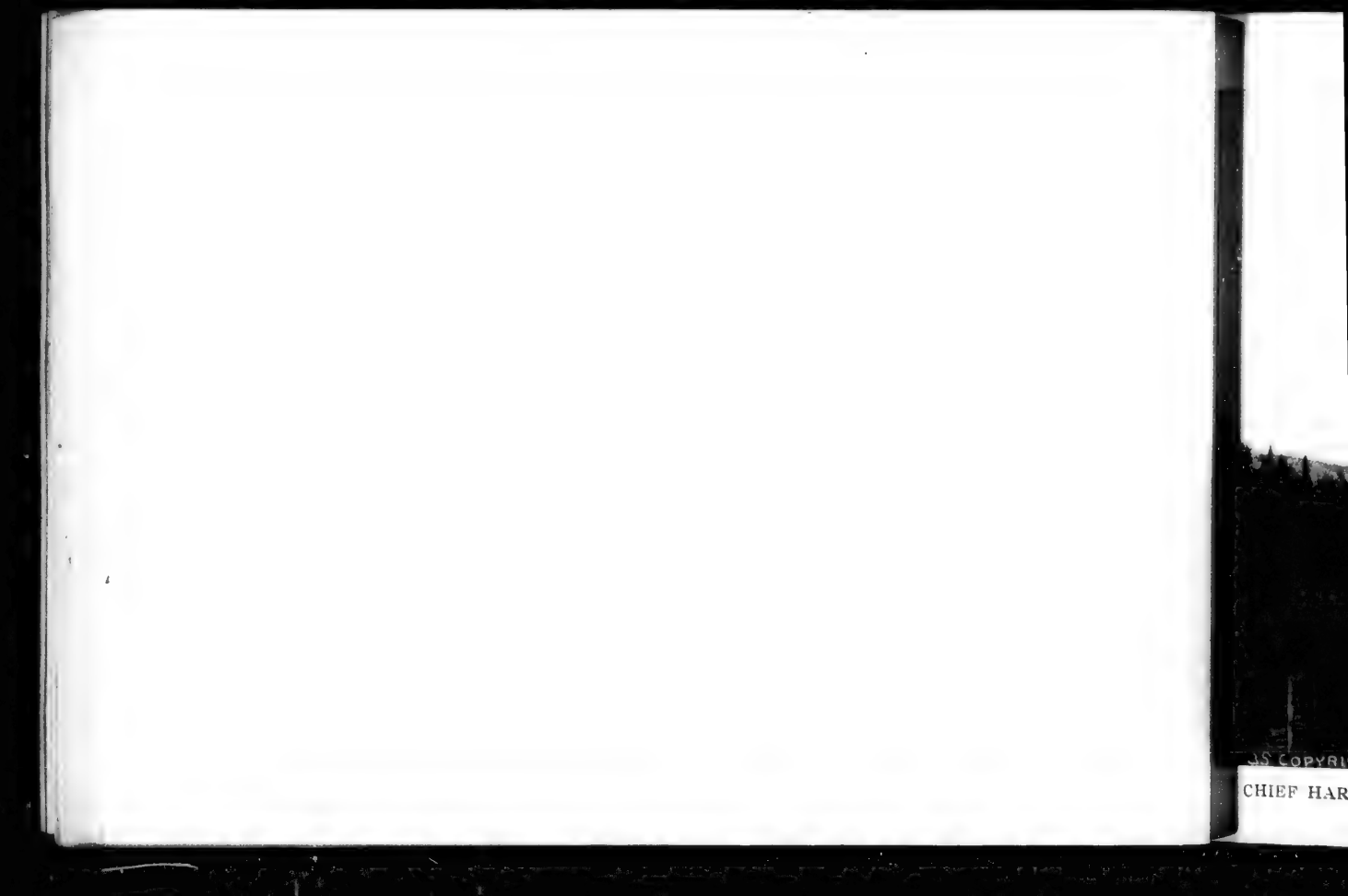
GROUP OF PELLY INDIANS. All these Upper River Indians dress in the garb of civilization. They exchange furs and dried fish for tobacco, whiskey, guns, and ammunition.

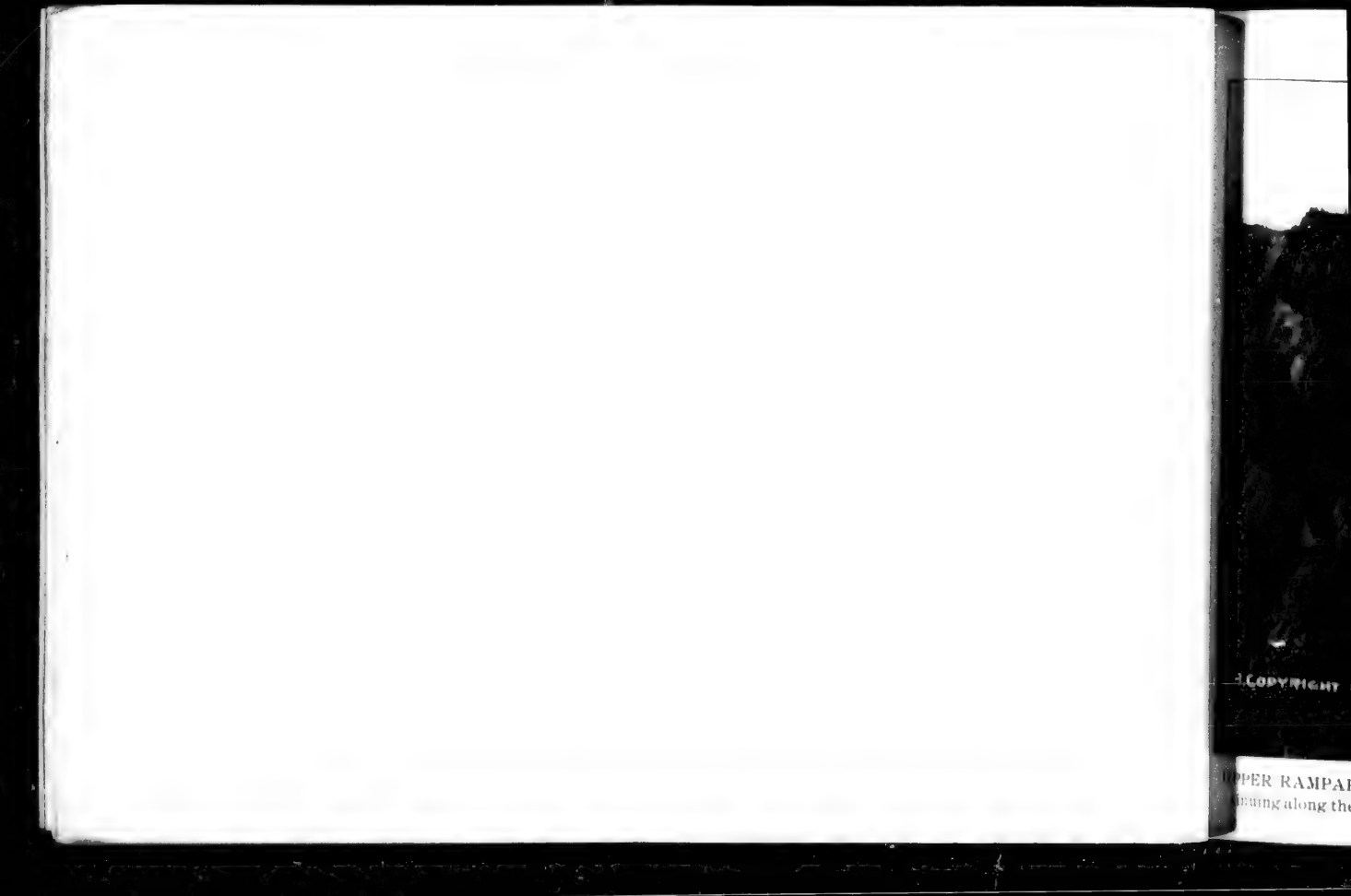

CHIEF HAR

CHIEF HARNAN'S GRAVE. The Indians are cremationists, but the chiefs and medicine men can choose their burial places, and their graves are generally beautiful and well kept.

HARPER'S POST, FORT SELKIRK, five hundred and ten miles from Juneau. This is the confluence of the Pelly and Lewis rivers and the real beginning of the mighty Yukon.

NE ON THE YUKON. Yukon is the largest river in the world. Seven hundred miles from its mouth it is twenty miles wide. With its tributaries it is navigable two thousand five hundred miles.

HIGH-CUT BANKS AND MARTINS' NESTS. These banks are completely honeycombed by martins who come a great distance to rear their young.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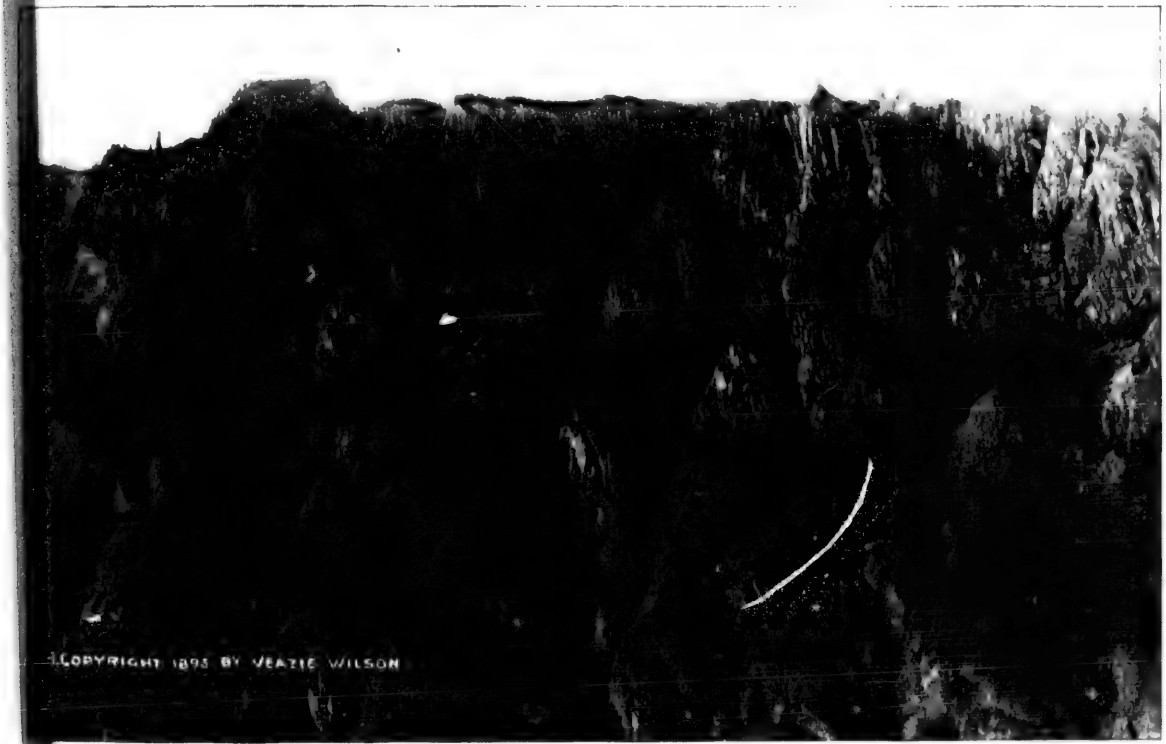
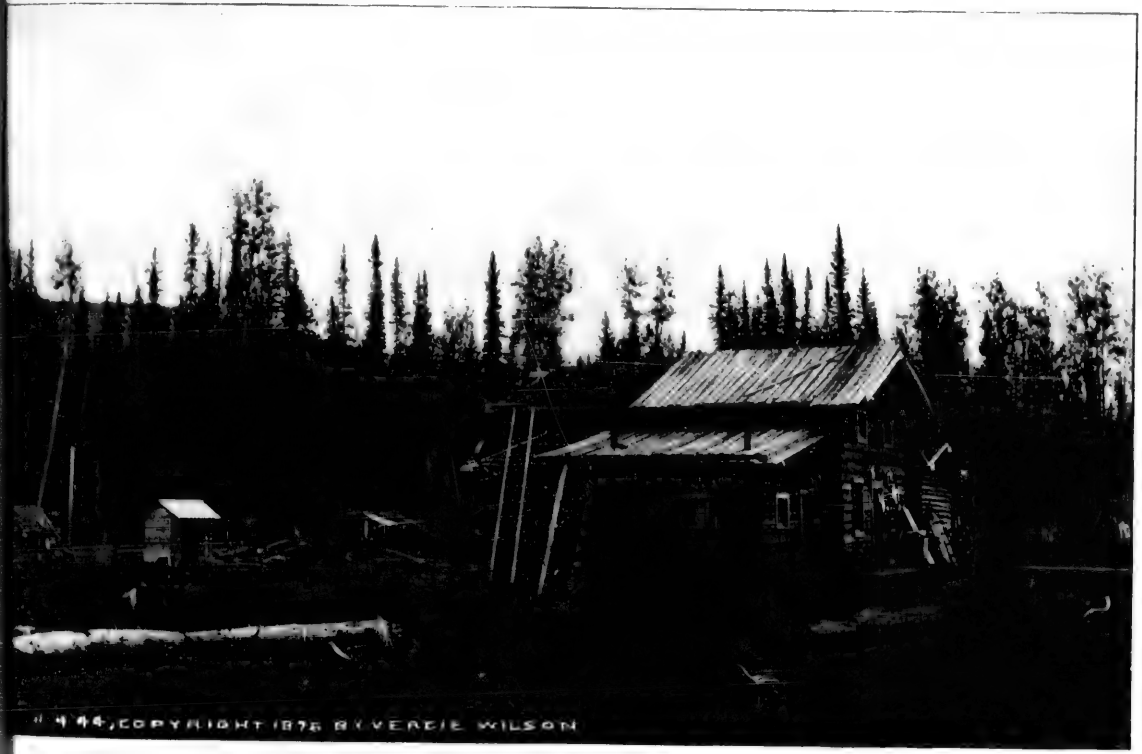


PER RAMPARTS. These begin at the mouth of the Pelly River. This remarkable formation is a perpendicular wall con
ning along the north bank of the river for fifteen miles. The wall itself at the lower end is merged into lofty mountains

SIXT

SIXTY-MILE POST. This town so named because it is sixty miles above Old Fort Reliance. About one hundred miners usually winter here.

SAW MILL AT SIXTY-MILE POST. This is owned and operated by Harper and La Due.



POST AT SIXTY-MILE.

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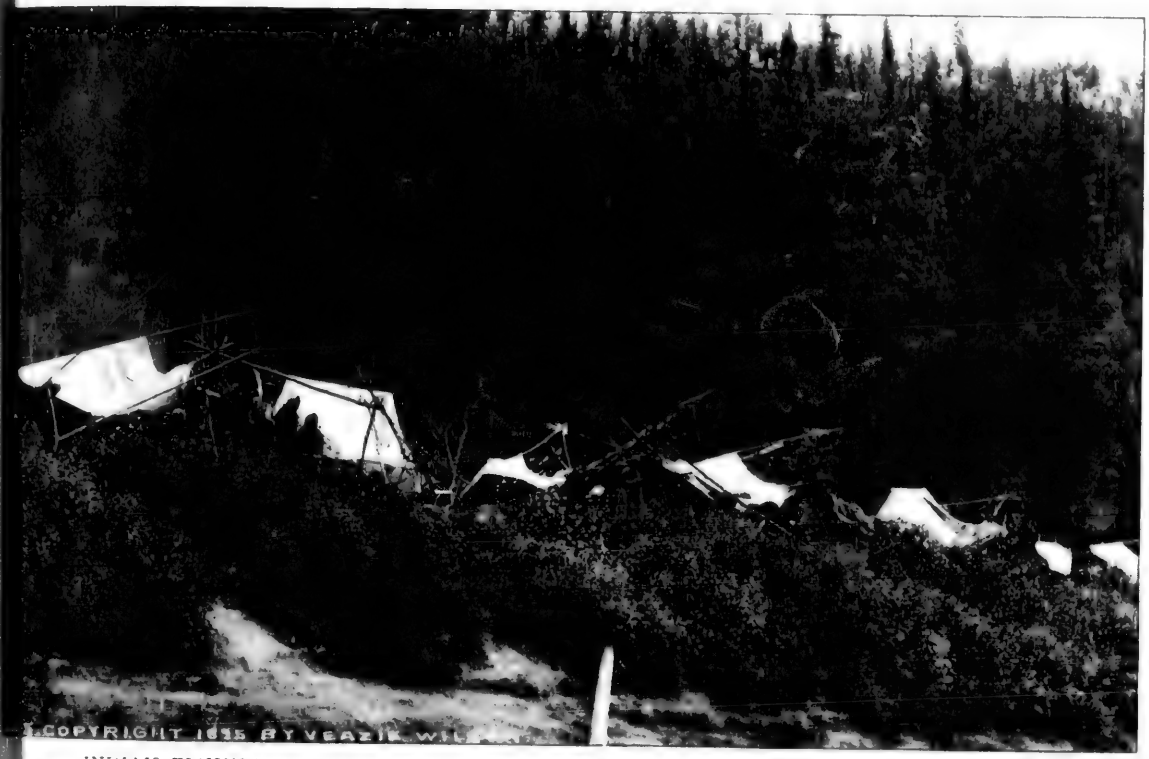
INDIA



INDIAN FISHING CAMP. Showing method of drying fish. The fish are suspended from poles, and are in the sun. They are cured without salt.

FRITS FISHERY. Showing a white man's method of drying fish.

INDIAN CAMP. Upper Yukon. The Indians make themselves useful in many ways about the trading posts. The mortality of these tribes is very great.

FOR

FORTY-MILE POST. So called from being forty miles below Fort Reliance. It is situated on a point of land formed by Forty-Mile Creek and the Yukon River.

FORTY-MILE POST FROM THE YUKON. The buildings here are all of logs chinked with moss. The roofs are of poles covered with a layer of dirt.

50. COPY

FOR

FORTY-MILE POST FROM ACROSS THE CREEK. Forty-Mile is the principal settlement on the Canadian side, but is now about deserted for the Klondike.

BUSTER, A GENUINE ESQUIMAUX DOG.

BELLER, A HALF-BREED. Father a white man, mother a squaw.

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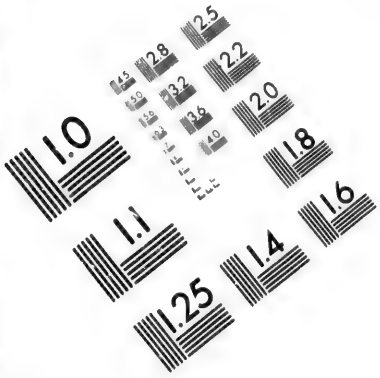
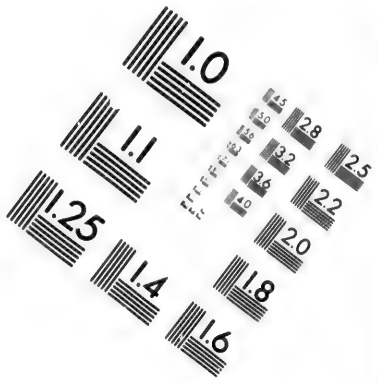
STEAMER ARCTIC bringing the first mail and provisions in the early spring.





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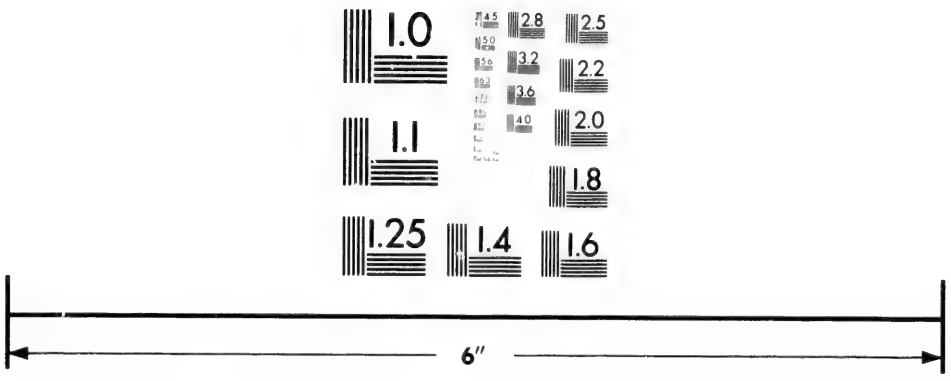

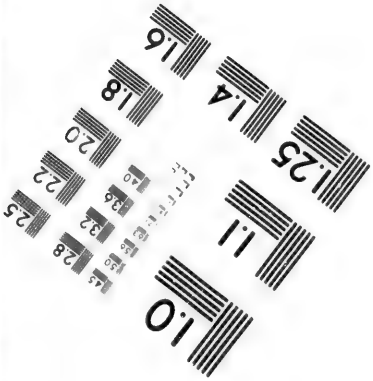

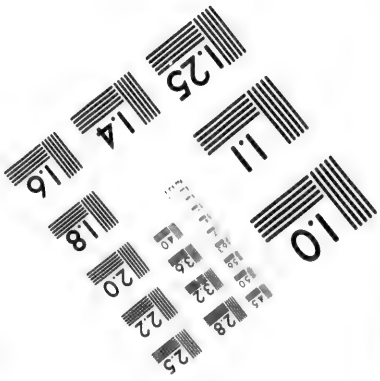

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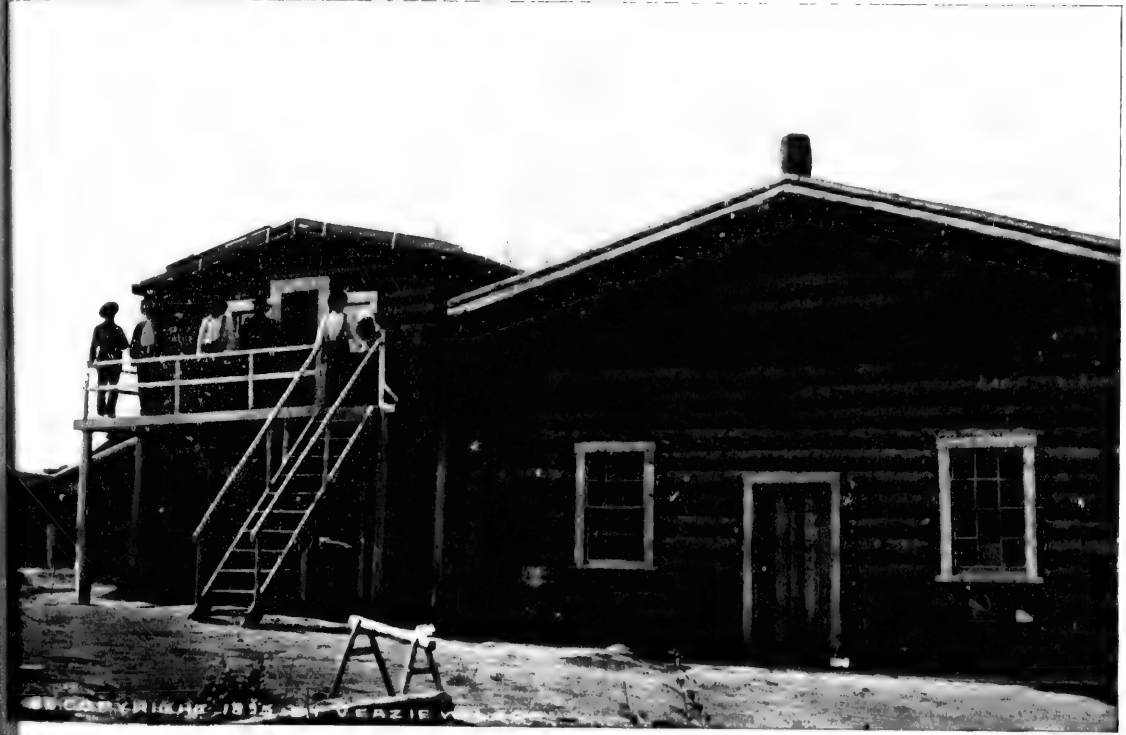

HEATRE AT FORTY-MILE. Actors on the porch. $1,000 was the cost of building this theatre, but it sold for $5,000. Here they played a piece called "The Man from Douglass Island."

INTERIOR

INTERIOR OF SALOON AND POKER GAME AT FORTY-MILE. In this game $10,000 often changes hands in one jack-pot. Drinks are fifty cents and one dollar.

BARBER SHO
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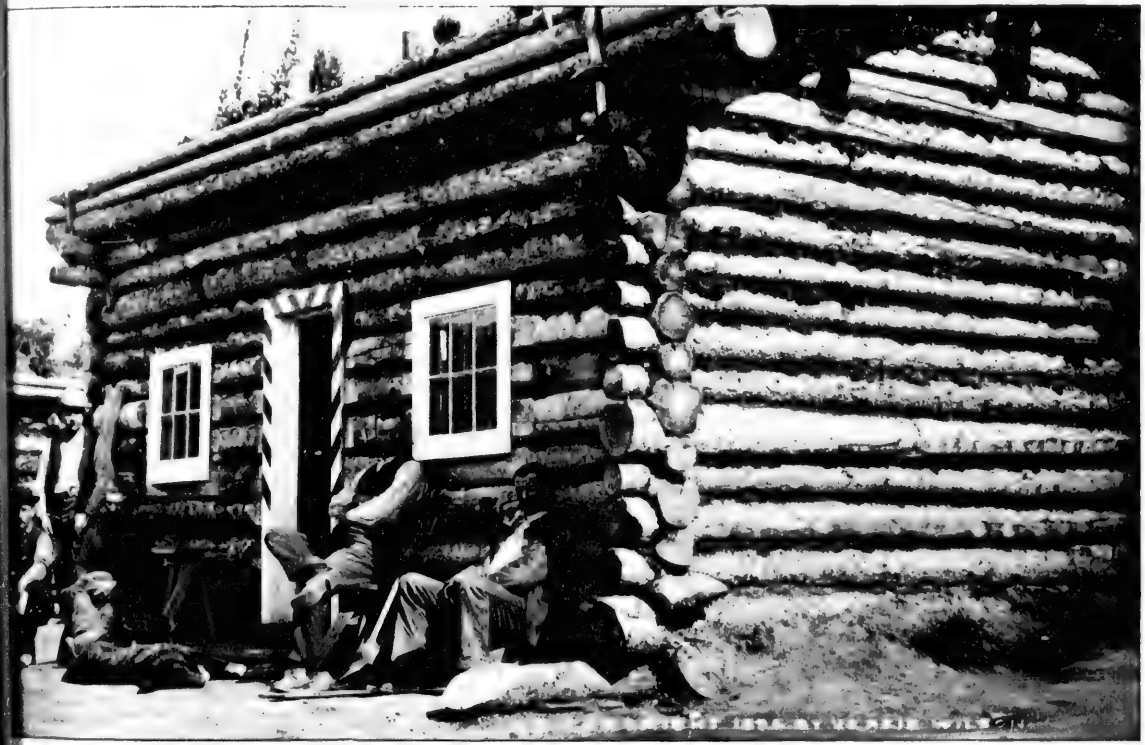

BARBER SHOP AT FORTY-MILE. Very few men wear beards or mustaches in winter. When the temperature is forty below zero the breath freezes, and the hair on one's face becomes a mass of ice.

EXTE

EXTERIOR OF SALOON AT FORTY-MILE, showing the first horse brought into Forty-Mile.

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GROUP OF MEN IN NATIVE WINTER DRESS AND PARKAS. The upper garment, called a parka, is usually made of marmot skins and trimmed with wolverine around the hood and lower edge.

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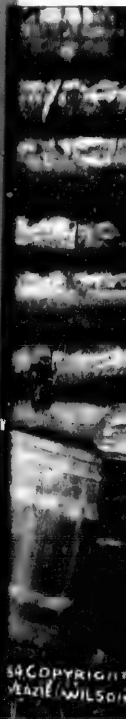
YOUNG MOOSE AT FORTY-MILE. These moose were trained by Mr. McQuesten to become commendable and well behaved draft animals.

GROUP OF FORTY-MILE MINERS. One hundred thousand men could prospect the Yukon basin and be lost to one another. The greatest drawback is the limit of supplies.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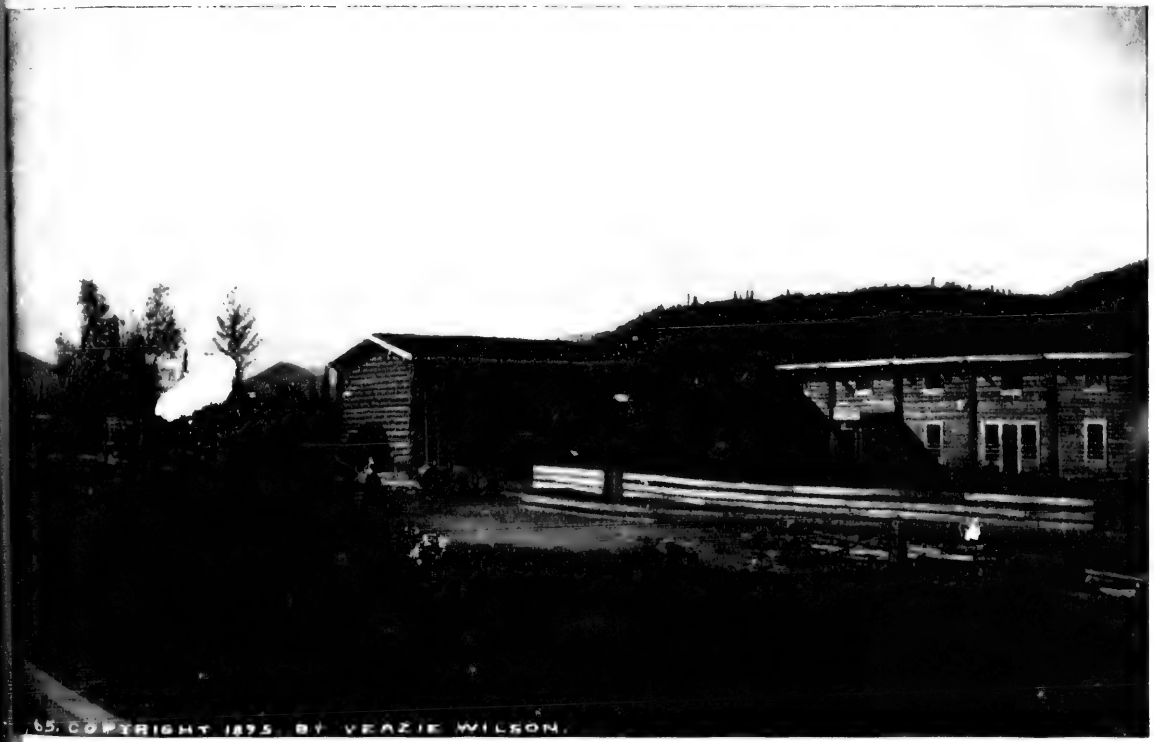
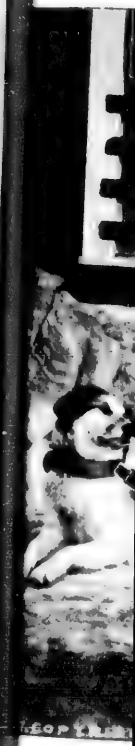
MR. WILSON

MR. WILSON AND HIS FRIEND IN WINTER DRESS. Some of these parkas come all the way from Siberia and are works of art, costing as high as $100.



FORT CUDAHY WAREHOUSES. Just below where Forty-Mile Creek unites with the Yukon, on a beautiful wooded shelf, high above the river, protected from north and west winds by high hills, rests Fort Cudahy.



IRS. HEALY
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MRS. HEALY'S DOG TEAM, showing female winter dress and parkas. The woman's parkas differs slightly from that worn by the men, being cut up at the side some ten inches and rounded at the bottom like a skirt.

MRS. H

MRS. HEALY'S DINING ROOM AT FORTY-MILE, showing that homes can be made and luxuries enjoyed even in this far and frozen North.

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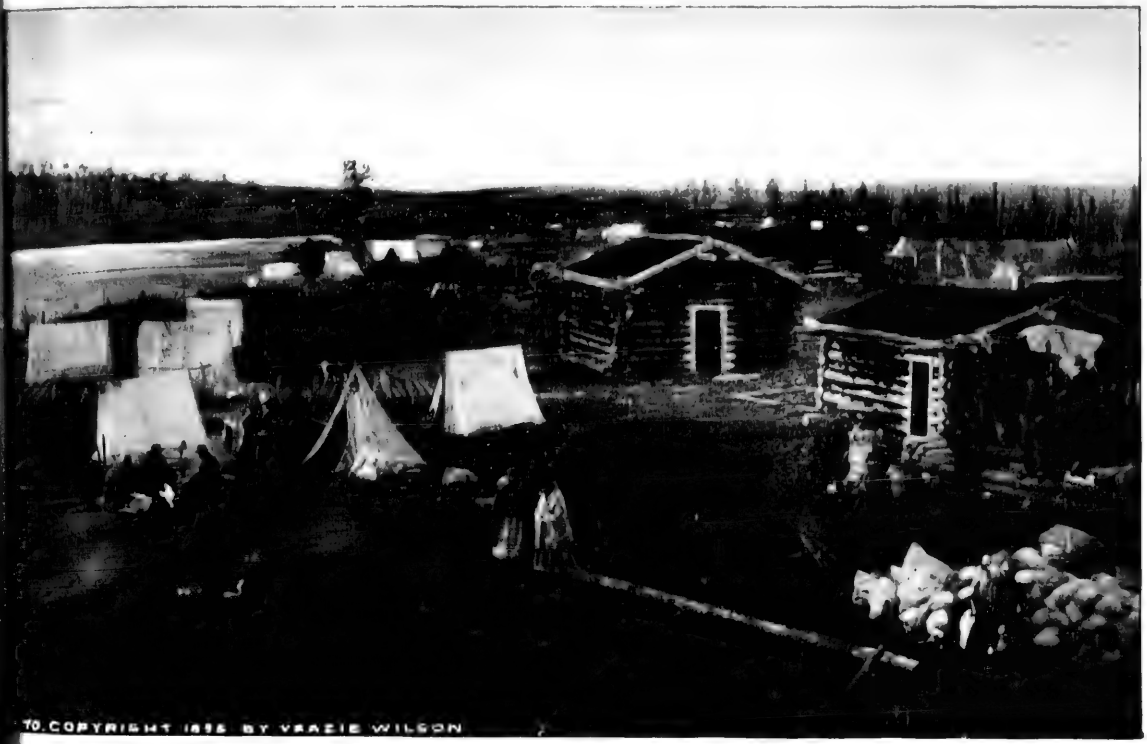

FIRST SUPPLIES LANDING AT CIRCLE CITY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1894.

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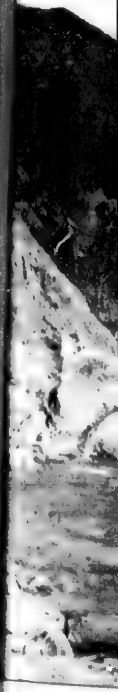
FOUNDING

FOUNDING OF CIRCLE CITY. This is on American soil and bids fair to become the metropolis of the Yukon. It is one hundred and seventy miles from Forty-Mile Creek, on the west of the river.



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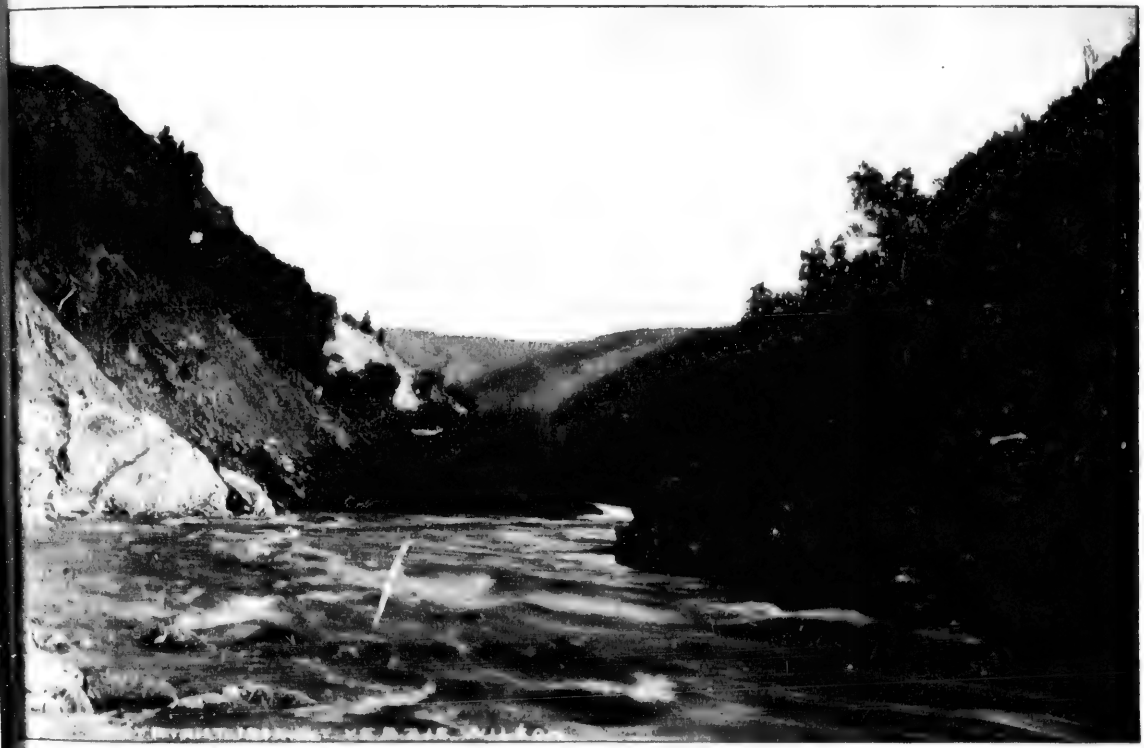
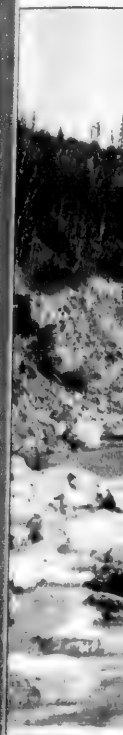


CANYON ON FORTY-MILE CREEK, eight miles up the creek; it is a crooked contraction of the river.



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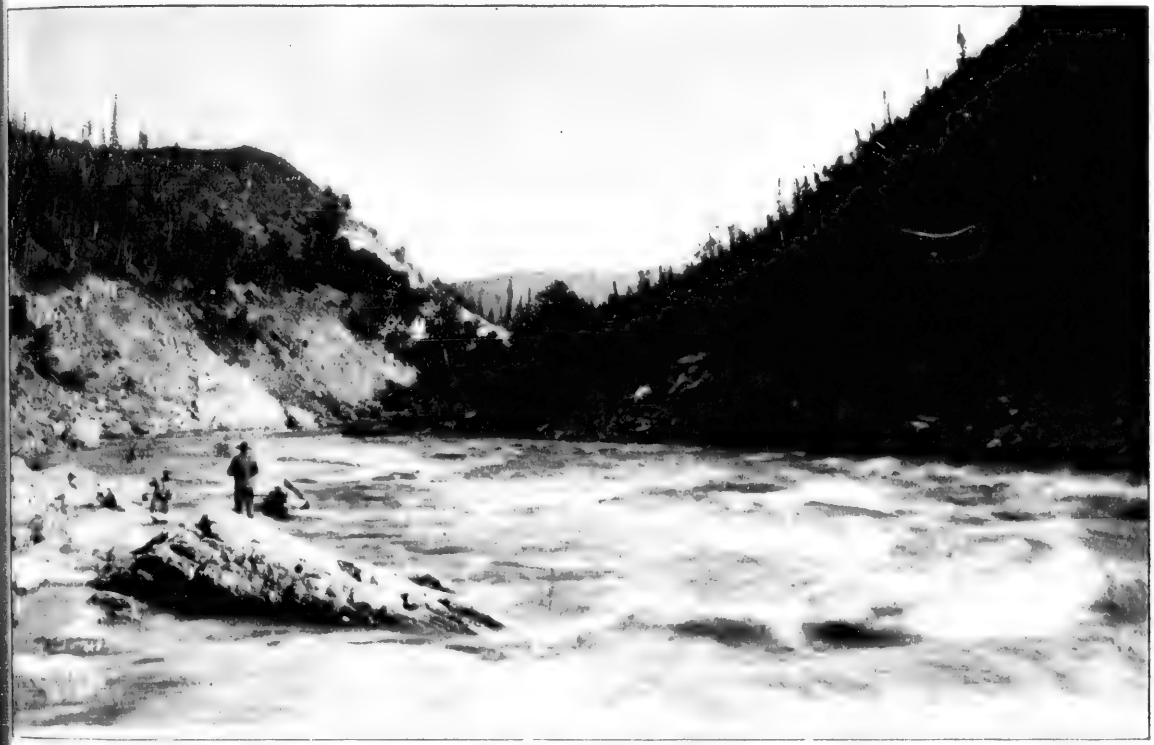
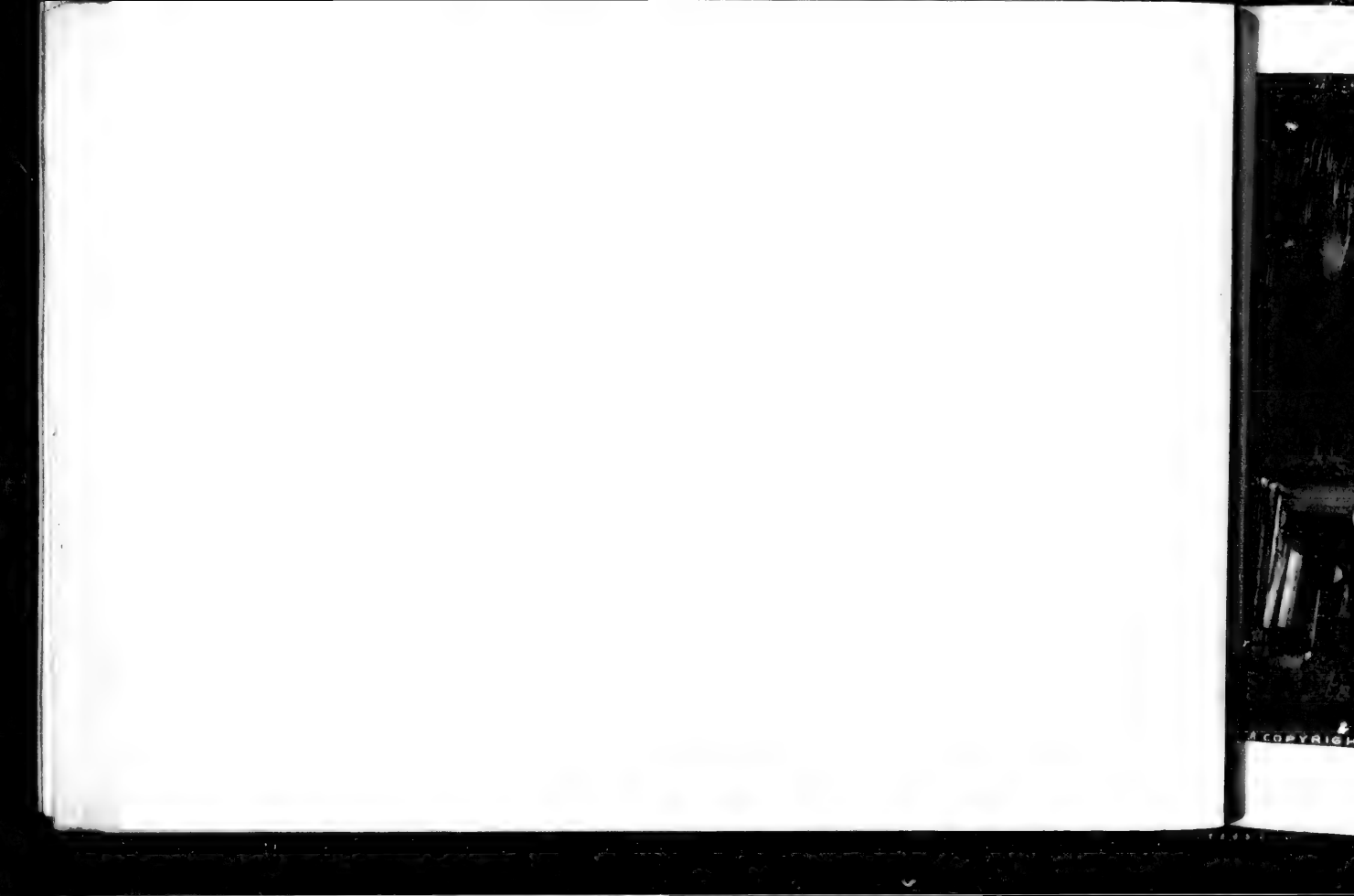
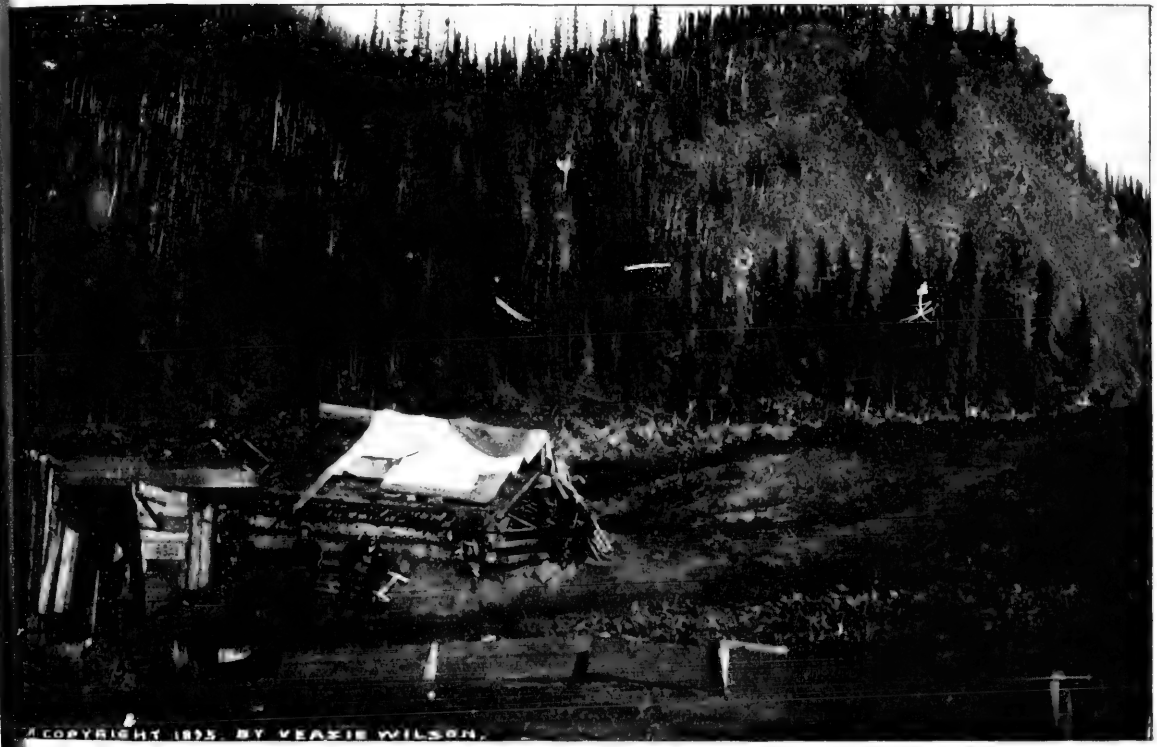
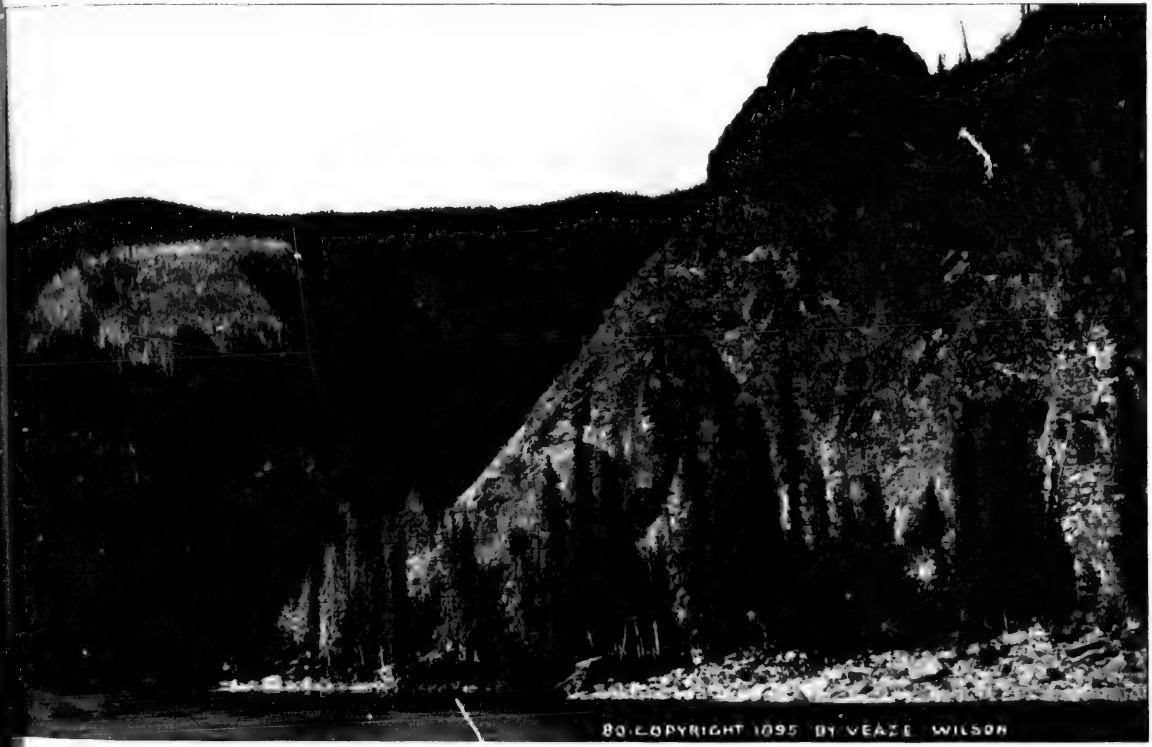


TOWING A BOAT THROUGH FORTY-MILE CANYON. At the lower end of the canyon there is a short turn and swift water and some large rocks. These can not generally be seen, and there is much danger.





SAM PATCH'S POTATO RANCH. The only man to raise potatoes on the Yukon. They sell for $1.00 per pound.

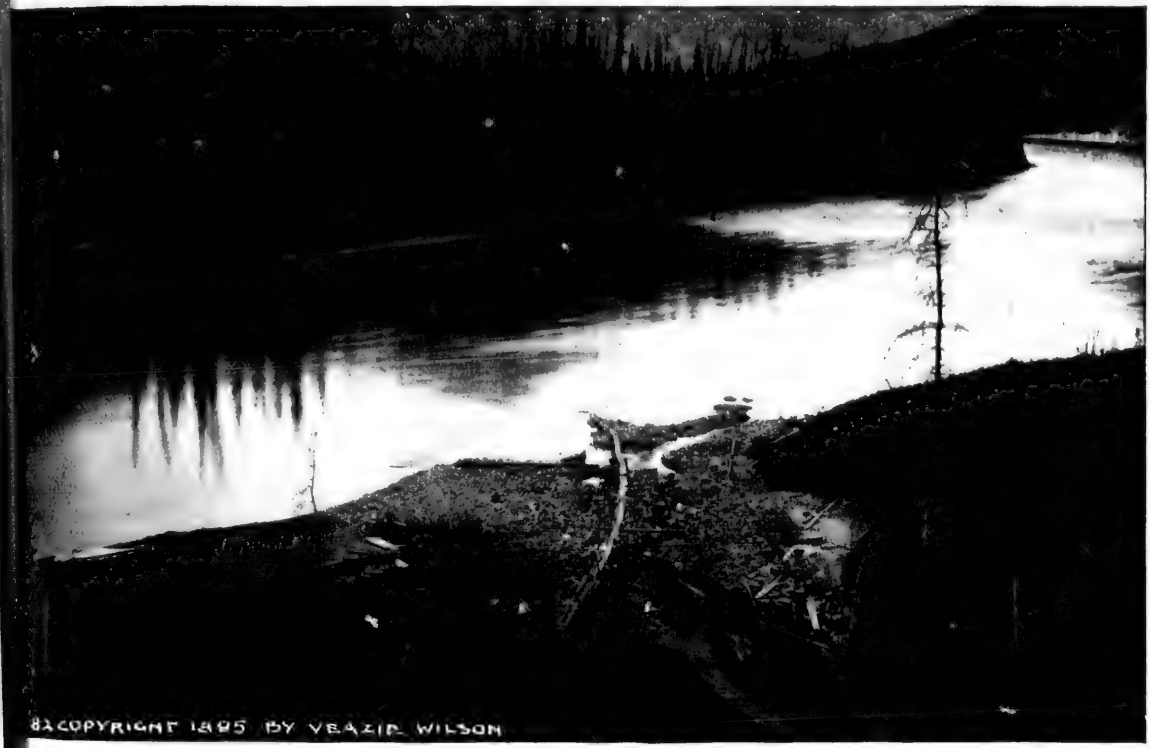


SCENE ON FORTY-MILE CREEK. Forty-Mile Creek is two hundred and fifty yards long. It has many tributaries, all of which carry gold in paying quantities. This country is nearly covered with a glacial drift.

81.co
SCENE TAK

SCENE TAKEN FROM SAM PATCH'S SHOWING THE BALD HILLS. The glacial drift from these hills feeds hundreds of tributaries to the larger creeks.

81 COPYRIG



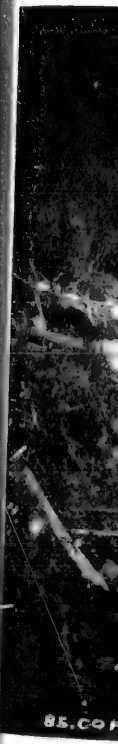
MINE ON FORTY-MILE CREEK SHOWING MINERS' CABINS.

GRO

GROUP OF YUKON MINERS READY TO RETURN HOME. Waiting for the river steamer. They nearly all have a stake, some a fabulous fortune.

DOG PACK
noth

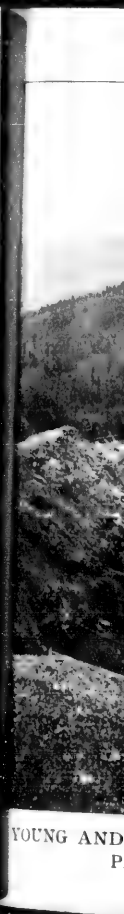
DOG PACK TEAM ON SUMMIT OF BALD HILLS. The dogs here are closely related to the wolves and are nothing if not born thieves. They usually celebrate the arrival of all newcomers by a general fight.



CLA

CLAIM THREE ON MILLER CREEK. $35,000 taken out; worked only thirty by one hundred feet, one clean-up being made of one thousand one hundred ounces.

MILLER CREEK FROM SUMMIT. Six miles long and has fifty-four rich claims. It was prospected and given up three times before it was found profitable. This shows the difficulty of prospecting, owing to the glacial drift everywhere.

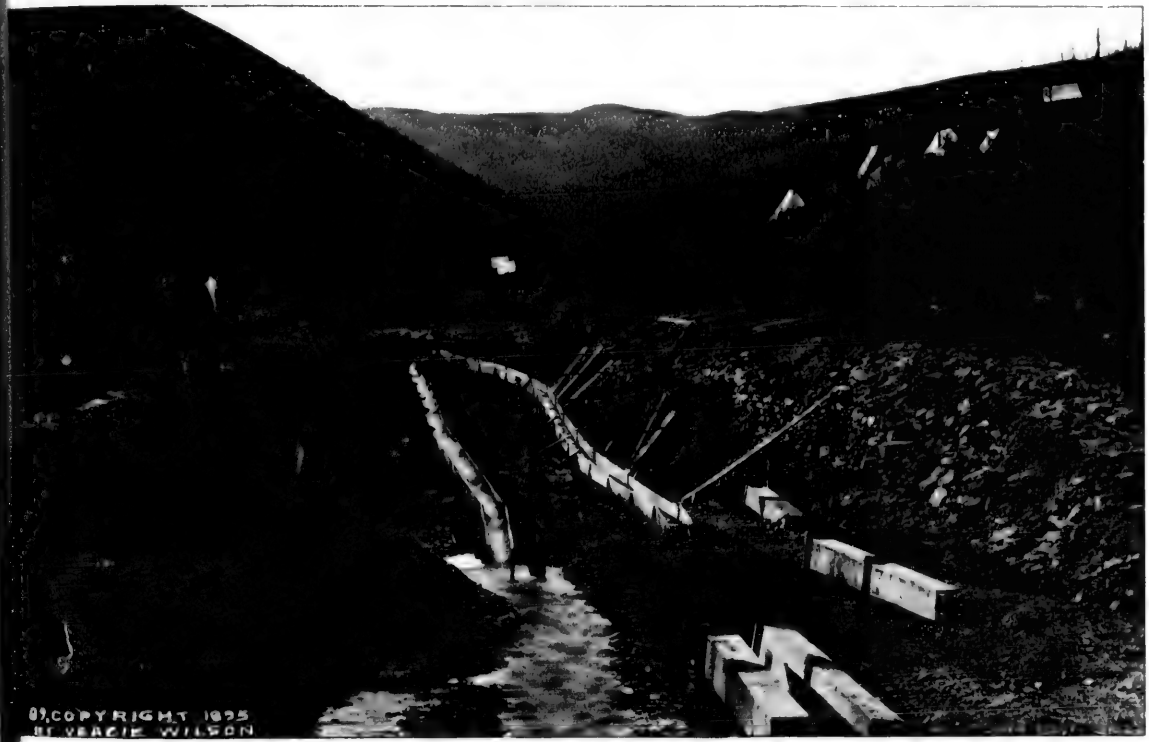

YOUNG AND
P

YOUNG AND BLANCHARD'S CLAIM AT MILLER CREEK. This shows the sluice boxes. This is a placer mine. Placer is a Spanish word and means, literally, pleasure, that is, plenty of metal easily mined.

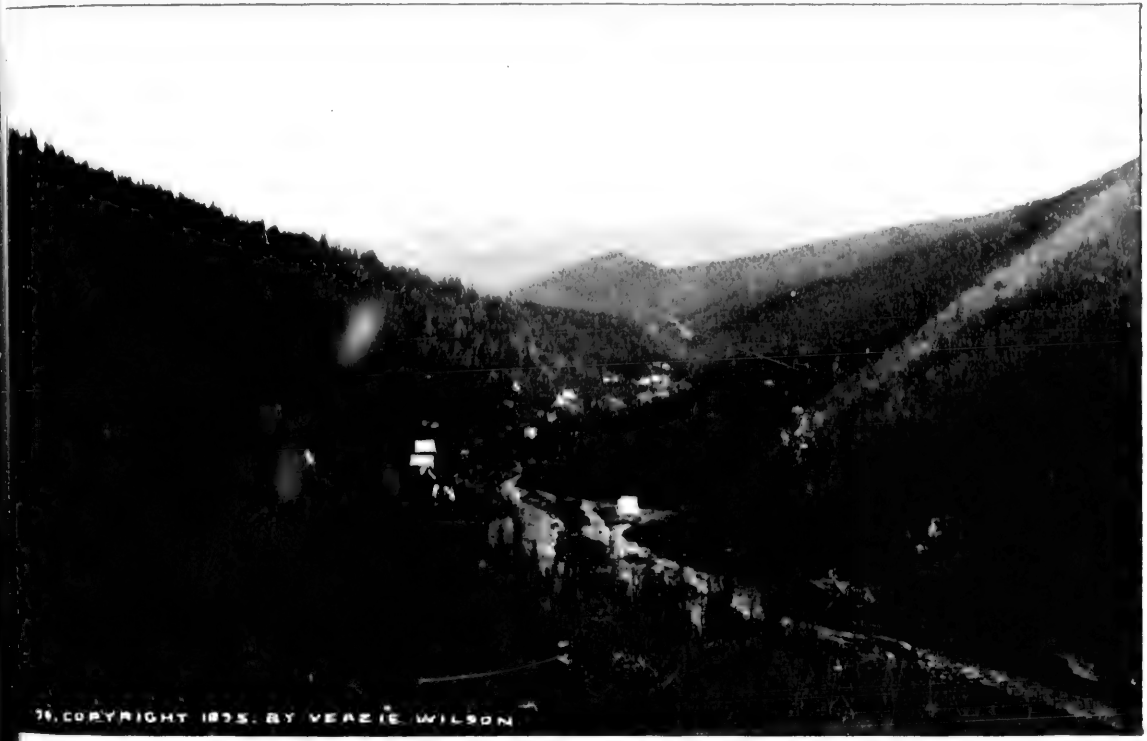
YOUN

YOUNG AND BLANCHARD'S CLAIM AT WORK. Placer gold is free gold, in dust, nuggets, scales, filaments, lumps; the gravel in which it lies is called pay dirt.

©, COPYRI
BY VEAZIE
FRANK CROM
or other mat



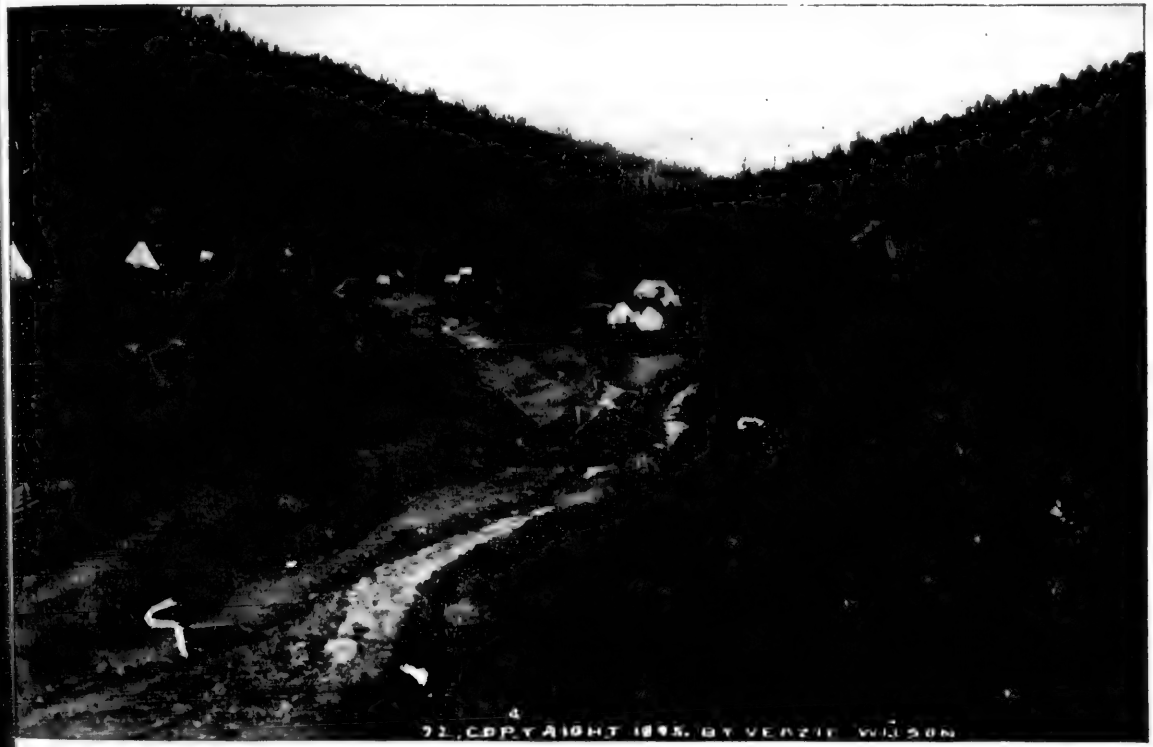
FRANK CROMIER'S CLAIM, MILLER CREEK. Placer gold came there by being ground by natural processes out of the quartz or other matrix where nature placed it, and deposited in a natural and unmixed state amid the washings of the hills.



MILLER CREEK CAMP. From Forty-Mile Post to the head of Miller Creek is sixty-one miles. Dogs do all the freighting in winter to the mines, their food being dried salmon only. They sleep in the snow.

CLAIM FOUR ON MILLER CREEK. This shows the sluice, which is a long box with riffles. They are often joined in series and may extend several hundred feet.

BARKER'S



BARKER'S CLAIM. The sluice boxes are given a grade regulated by the quality of the gold, that is, if the gold is very fine the grade will be slight, but if of a coarser character a greater pitch will be given.

OPENING
rock

OPENING UP A CLAIM. The method of prospecting is usually carried on by sinking a number of holes to bed-rock across the bed of a creek, or cross cutting it by a tunnel and testing the dirt every few minutes.

FIRS

FIRST WHITE WOMAN ON THE YUKON. Lives at Miller Creek. She is standing beside her home. She boasts of being able to prospect and mine as good as any man.

GROUND SLUICING. This is done without any sluice boxes, the water being turned right on the ground, washing away the dirt and leaving the gold.

SCENE AT FORT YUKON. Fort Yukon is at the mouth of the Porcupine River and just within the Arctic Circle.

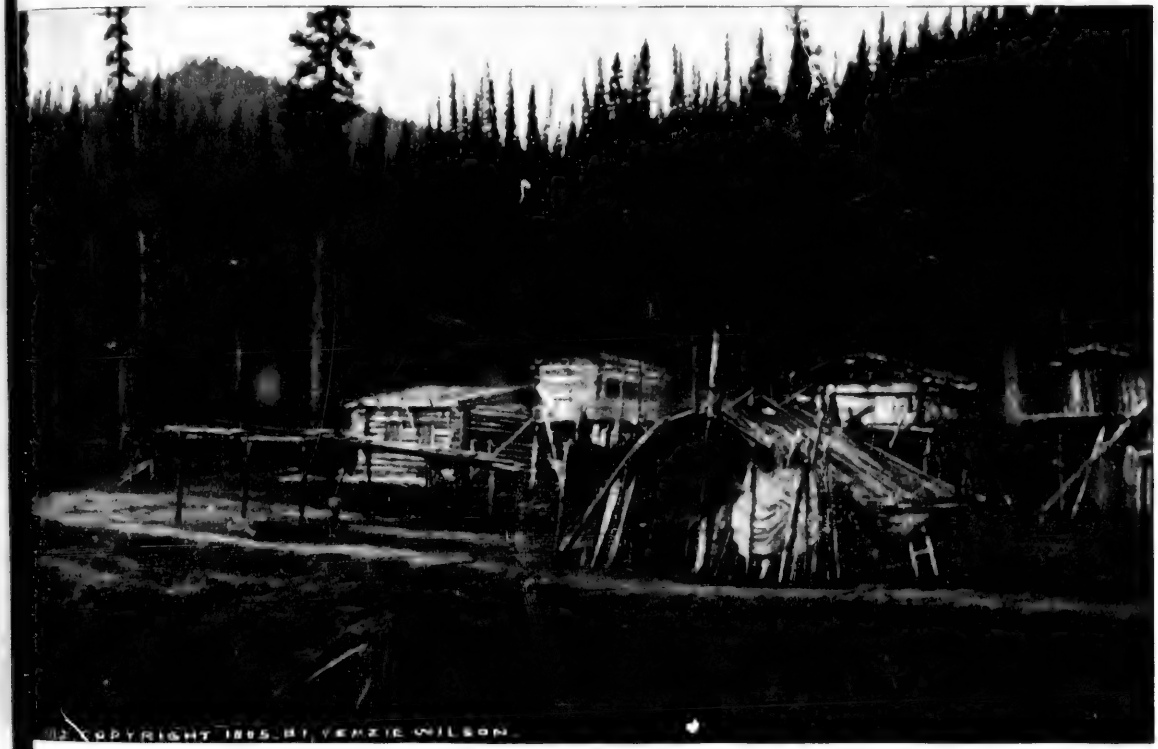
RUSSIAN MISSION. Lower Yukon. The Greek Church has the largest number of churches and adherents in Alaska, the Russian Government supporting the work.

INDIAN TENTS. Lower River. At the Creole village of Kutlik.

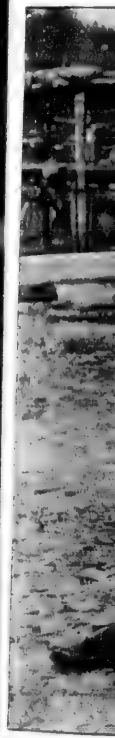
100.00

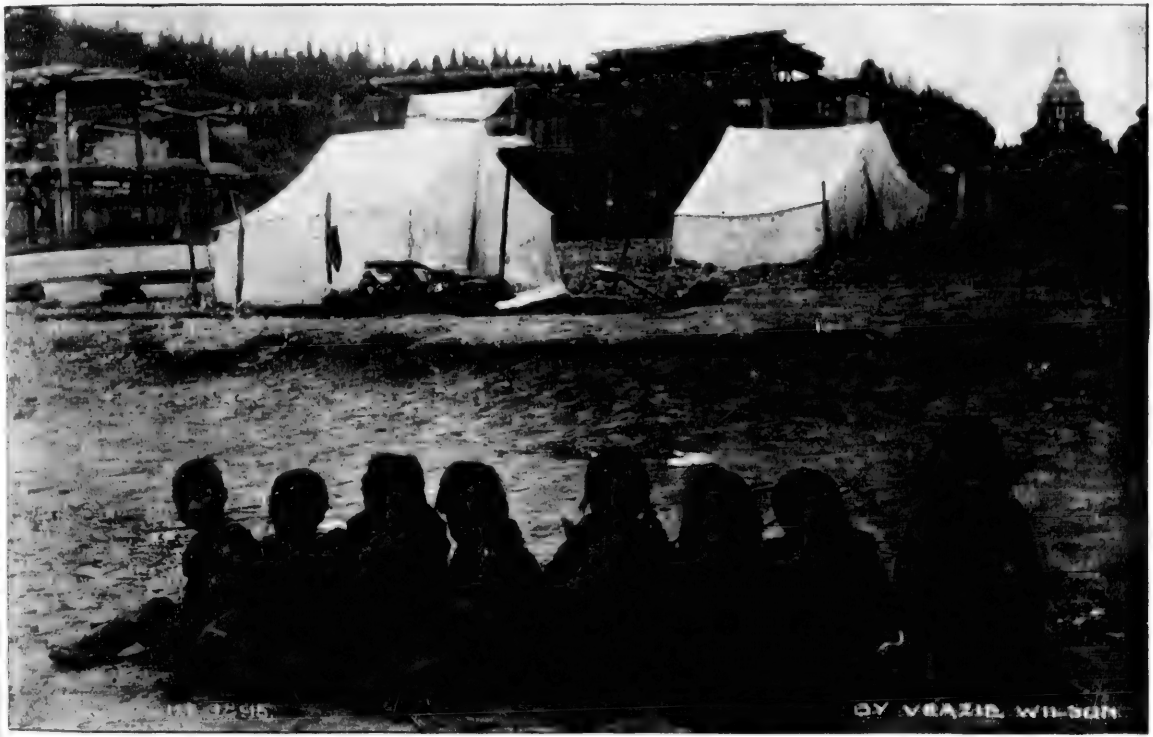
INDIAN FISHING VILLAGE. Lower River. The Lower River natives, excepting those of the missions, are filthy, degraded, and loathsome.

INDIAN CAMP, LOWER RIVER.



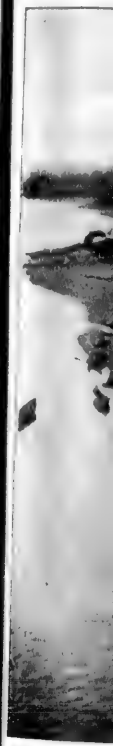
DRYING SALMON. Lower River. Showing caches. A cache is made by erecting a strong house upon posts twelve or fifteen feet above ground.



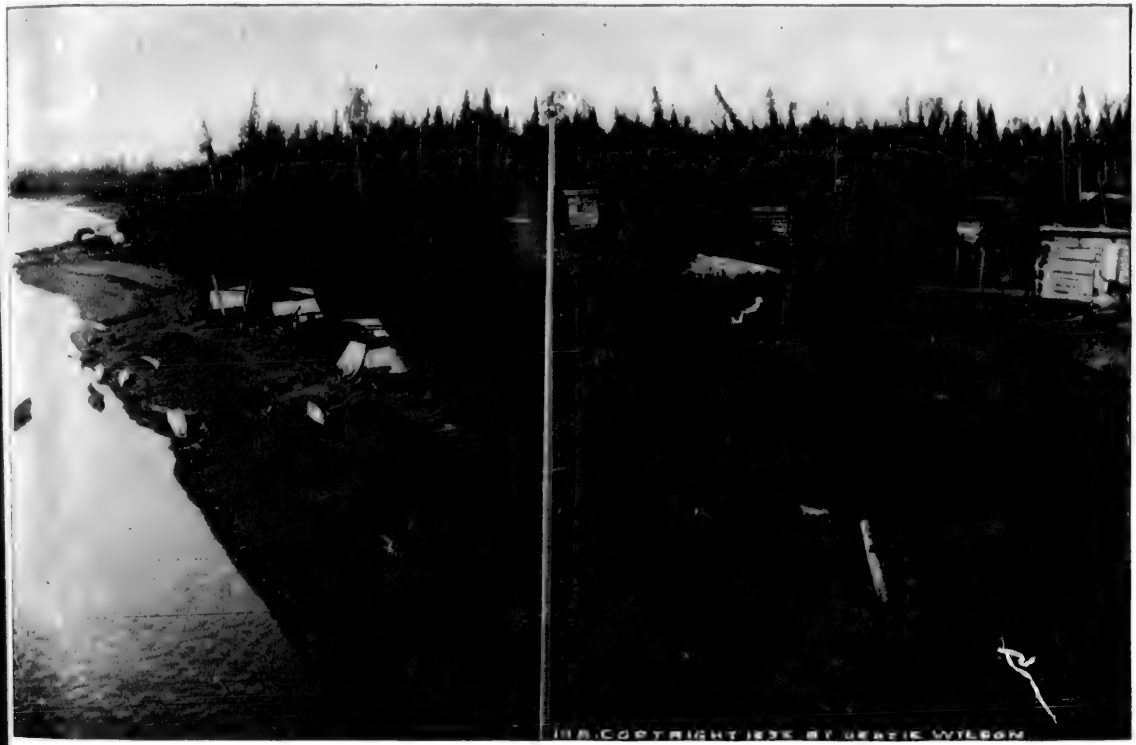


GROUP OF INDIAN CHILDREN. Lower Yukon.

RUSSIAN CHURCH AT KUTLIK. Lower River. The interior of this church is very beautiful.



WOODING



WOODING STATION. Lower River. Wood is about the only means of barter that the Lower River Indians have; it is very abundant along the banks of the river. Fur-bearing animals here are very scarce.

GROUP OF ESQUIMAUX, ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND.

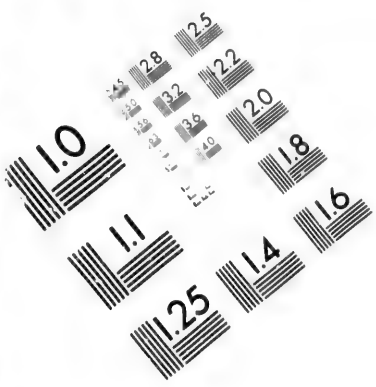
ESQUIMAUX HUTS, ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND.

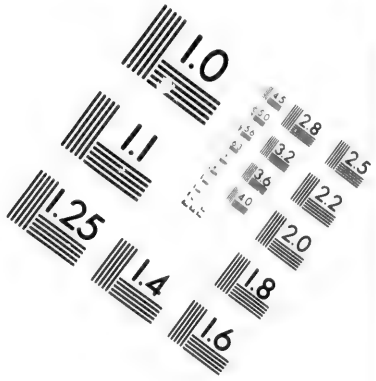
THE BELLE OF THE YUKON DISTRICT. AN ESQUIMAUX MAIDEN.

STEAMER SEAOLIN AT LITAUYA BAY.

GLACIER HEAD OF LITAUYA BAY. Right-hand side. Alaska has the only forest-covered glacier in the world.

GLACIER HEAD OF LITAUYA BAY. Left side. Extends to the sea a distance of fifty miles, then breaks in a perpendicular wall of ice three hundred feet high and eight miles broad.





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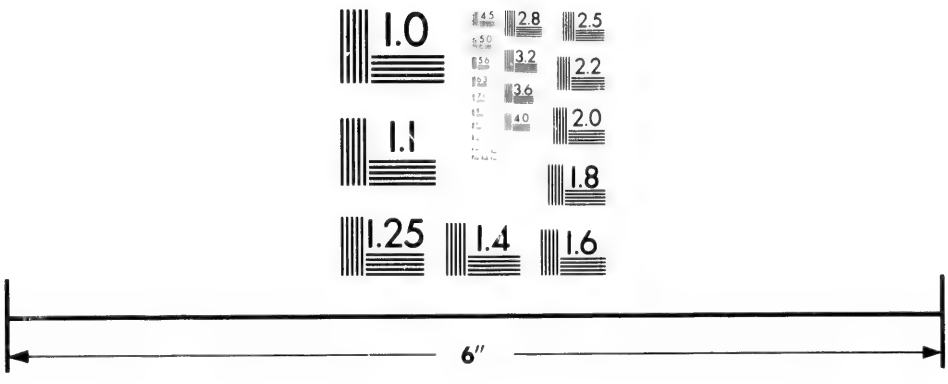

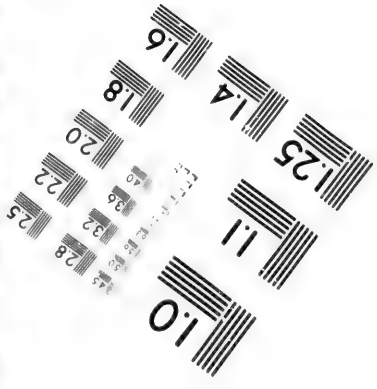

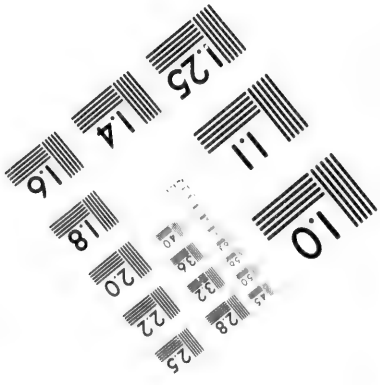

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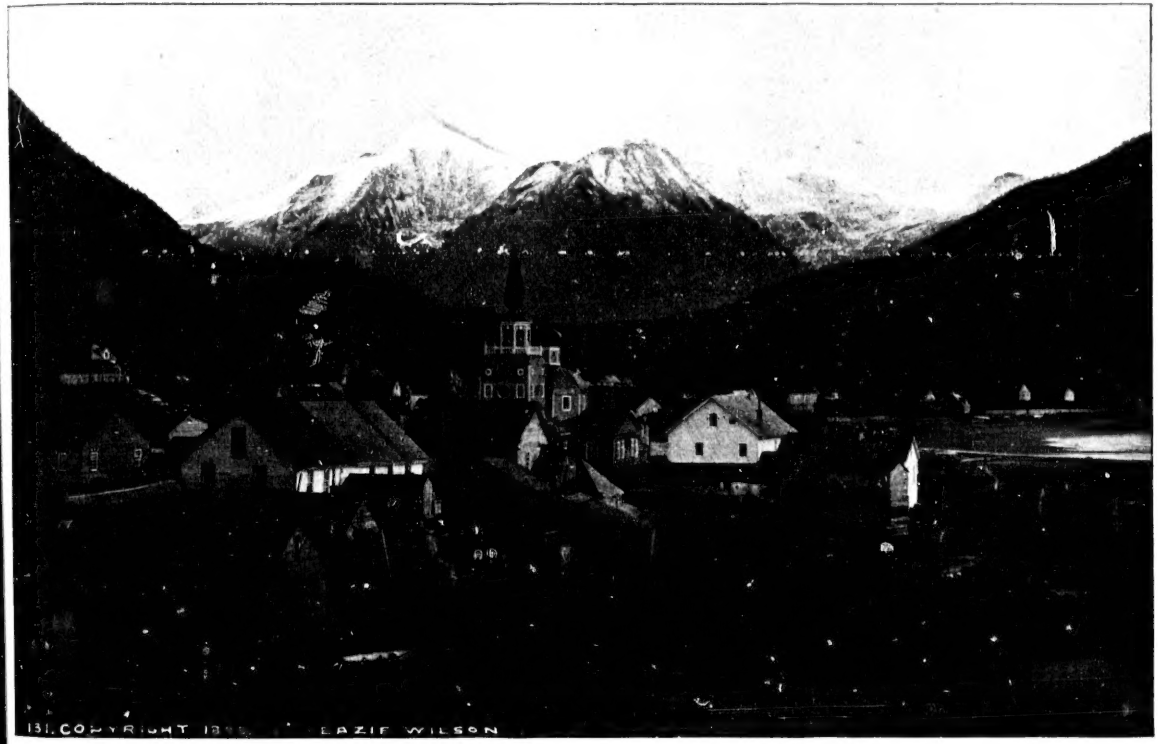
GLACIER

GLACIER LITAUYA BAY. The greatest glacier region in the world is in Alaska, the land of paradoxes, where can be seen alongside of a giant glacier, flowers of almost endless variety in bloom.

SITKA, TH



SITKA, THE CAPITAL OF ALASKA. This ancient capital of the Romanoffs is still the seat of Territorial Government. The principal object of interest is the Greek Church, presided over by a native Indian priest.